The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,296—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1882.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

THE MAIL STEAMERS leaving on the following dates, will call at Naples instead of Malta, if the Egyptian quarantine is not withdrawn in the meantime :—

Poonah ....31st March.
Deccan ....28th April.
Clyde ....12th May.
Indus ....26th May.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, 24th Feb., 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Mar.
L. ROSETTA	3502	700	A. E. Barlow	17th ,,
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	24th ,,
L. POONAH	3130	550	W. A. Seaton	31st ,,
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	7th April.
L. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	14th ,,
— HYDASPES	[illegible]	[illegible]	R. Harvey	21st ,,
L. DECCAN	3128	550	J. B. Chapman	28th ,,
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	5th May.
L. CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	12th ,,
— KHIVA	1609	450	G. Scrivener	19th ,,
L. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	26th ,,
				Tuesday.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	30th May.
— ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	6th June.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	13th ,,
L. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	20th ,,
— SURAT	3142	550	W. E. Breeze	27th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	10th Mar.
GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	24th Mar.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	7th April.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 3rd, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do. 340		II do. 350	
III do. 140	Without food.	III do. 145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Saturday, the 1st April, 1882.
MANILLA, on Monday, the 1st May, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa. I Class Calais Route. R 95 Brighton Route R 80
.. II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 58
From Naples. I do. do. .. 145 do. .. 130
.. II do. do. .. 105 do. .. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st March 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, *via* BRINDISI.

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	8th Mar.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.
s. s. ORION (new)	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	8th June.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Brindisi	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. ORION, Captain G. MAHORCICH, 3,500 tons, 500-horse power, to sail on the 2nd April 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 3rd, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE four above advertised steamers, viz :—

HUNGARIA, appointed to sail on the 8th March,
DAPHNE, do. do. 8th April,
VORWAERTS, do. do. 8th May,
ORION, (new) do. do. 8th June,

Will perform their passages AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone-circle, Feb. 27, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
RYDALL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	25th Mar.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	5th April.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	17th May.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. KING, KING and Co., BANKERS and ARMY AGENTS, also book passengers for this line.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
23, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bill of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line will also be undertaken.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
EXTRA STEAMER TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH APRIL.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500.

THE splendid new steel-built Screw-steamer MERTON HALL, 4,100 Tons, will be despatched as above, and afterwards take her place on the regular line. Her accommodation has been specially arranged with all the recent improvements or the comfort and convenience of passengers and is unsurpassed.

Precise date of sailing will be advertised hereafter.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
23, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 14, 1882.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all [illegible] Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, [illegible] ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, [illegible] of the GLOBE.

[illegible] for travelling through India are [illegible] authority of the Government of India and [illegible] for India, and are intended exclu[illegible] Travellers.

[illegible] agents of the Italian Govern[illegible] istration, THOS. COOK & SON [illegible] passengers from India, which will [illegible] Rome, Florence, Milan, &c.,

[illegible] to THOS. COOK & SON, [illegible] originators of the European [illegible] established 1841.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th March, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 14th March, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 10th March, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th March, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 6th March, 1882. Agents.

NOTICE.

S. S. BRITANNIA will sail on WEDNESDAY evening.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Anchor Line.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANAND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE of very superior Oleographs and Oilpaintings in Gilt Frames without reserve.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. SADANAND SHRICRISHNAJEE and Co. will sell sell by Public Auction without reserve at their auction room at 1 p. m.

An Invoice of Oleographs and Oil Paintings now on view.

SADANAND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 7th March, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

TEMPLE BAR,
Rampart-row and Meadow-street.
In re C. BOUNEVIALLE, an Insolvent.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. have received instruction from the mortgagee to put up for sale by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th March, 1882, at 3 p. m. precisely, in one lot, the lease of the above well-known establishment, expiring on the 1st March, 1885, to gether with the good-will, fittings, fixtures and stock-in-trade, as the same shall be at the moment of adjudication.

All particulars may be obtained from the Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 7th March, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA,
Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.
1 lb. tins, each 15 as.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCOTCH OATCAKES,
Cash, Annas 12 and Re. 1-4 per tin.
SCOTCH GINGERBREAD,
Cash, Re. 1 per large packet.
SCOTCH SHORTBREAD,
Cash, Annas 12 per cake.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

HENKE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

BY special arrangement, TREACHER and Co. import direct from the shippers supplies of this favourite SPIRIT, which they confidently recomended.

Quarts ....per doz. Rs. 17
Pints............ do. ,, 10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.	LEAD SINKERS.
CLEARING RINGS.	LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
DISGORGERS.	
FLIES, Artificial.	
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.	PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
GAFF HOOKS.	
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.	REELS with secret checks.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.	RINGS and KEEPERS.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.	RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
GUT TRACES, single and double.	SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.	SILK for binding and mounting.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.	SPOON BAITS.
	SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

O Z O,
A PLEASANT, BRIGHT AND SPARKLING BEVERAGE,

CONVEYING to the system the essential Elements of ANIMAL ORGANISATION—*Potash* and *Lime*, with the OXIDISING AGENTS—*Iron*, and the VITALISING CONSTITUENT—PHOSPHORUS; it is a DRINK *eminently suitable for India*, where the elements named, in addition to those which may be contained in the usual Diet, should constantly form part of the daily food.

Its Nutritive, Tonic and Stimulant Properties exercise a very beneficial action upon the ORGANIC FUNCTIONS, whereby the system is recruited, and mental and nervous affections dissipated; a feeling of buoyancy is experienced by BODY and MIND after its use, whilst UNANIMITY OF TEMPER, so essential to well-being in a HOT CLIMATE follows in its course.

Cash price per dozen Rs. 3.

Inventors and Sole Proprietors,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our sole agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Traveller's Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s branch establishment, East-street, Poona

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.
ESTABLISHED 1867.
BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 3 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

THURSDAY NEXT, 9TH INST.,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TENDERED TO THE
SIMONSEN'S OPERATIC AND BALLAD CONCERT COMPANY
BY THE LEADING AMATEURS OF BOMBAY,

Miss DWIGHT. Mr. WYER,
Miss SCHMUCK, Signor INZOLI,
Mr. KER, Herr BRINER,

Prior to the departure of the Company by the Steamer *Kashgar* on FRIDAY, 10th instant,
THIS BEING POSITIVELY THE
LAST AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
OF THESE CELEBRATED ARTISTS.

A Grand and Select Programme will be presented on this occasion, consisting of the choicest morceaux of the Simonsen extensive repertoire, interspersed with SONGS, ARIAS, AND DUETS,
BY THE
BOMBAY AMATEURS.

The Programme will be published on THURSDAY. Tickets for Reserved Seats may be obtained from to-day, and during the week, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :
Reserve Seats Rs. 4 ; Second Seats Rs. 2.
Doors open at 8-30 ; Concert to commence at 9 P.M. (Bombay time.)

NOTICE.

S. S. THESSALY FROM LIVERPOOL.
S. S. HARTLEPOOLS FROM LONDON.

THESE steamers have arrived and are discharging in the Prince's Dock. Consignees should take delivery of their goods at once.

No claims will be admitted after the steamers leave.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, 5th March, 1882.

A SURGEON, I. M. D., of 10 years service, desires this month or the beginning of April a FREE PASSAGE per Canal steamer for himself and child of 5 years old in return for his professional services during the homeward voyage.

Direct, Medical Officer, 1st B. C., Cawnpore.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for PROVISIONING H. M.'s COMMON JAIL, criminal side, Bombay, from 1st April, 1882, to 31st March, 1883.

All particulars regarding which can be obtained on personal application at the Jail Office.

A. G. MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.
H. M.'s Common Jail Office, Bombay, 4th March, 1882.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS
BY
TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Bird O'Freedom.	Life.
Broad Arrow.	Mail.
Engineer.	News of the World.
English Mechanic.	Overland Mail.
Fun.	Public Opinion.
Graphic.	Pictorial World.
Home and Colonial Mail.	Queen.
Home News.	Reynold's Weekly News.
Illustrated London News.	Sporting Life.
Illustrated Penny Paper.	Spectator.
Illustrated Sport & Dram. News.	Truth.
Land and Water.	Vanity Fair.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY : Meadow-street. POONA : East street.

MOST SECURE AGAINST
FIRE AND THIEVES
CHUBB'S PATENT GENUINE SAFES.

22 by 17 by 16
24 by 18 by 18
26 by 20 by 20
28 by 22 by 21
40 by 37 by 24

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

BELTS.

THE undersigned have always on hand

GENTLEMEN'S
RIDING BELTS.
LADIES'
ABDOMINAL BELTS.
CHILDREN'S
UMBILICAL BINDERS.
MONEY
BELTS WITH POCKETS.
CHOLERA BELTS, MONTHLY BELTS,
NURSING APRONS, &c., &c.
OF DIFFERENT SIZES, PRICES, AND QUALITIES.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
AND
CIGARETTES.

THOMSON & TAYLOR have just received a fresh supply of
TOBACCOS.

		Rs.	a.
Golden Leaf Bird's-Eye Tobacco, per ½lb tin...		1	0
,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 1 ,,	2	0
Cut Golden Block	,, ½ ,,	1	12
,, ,, ,,	,, 1 ,,	3	4

CIGARETTES.

Choice Turkish with mouth-piece, per box 100 2 0
,, ,, without ,, ,, 2 0

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY
CHEROOTS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR have just received several very superior musters of
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,

comprising		Rs.	as.
Havanna Shaped "Morning Clouds," a small cheerot suitable for smoking at Chota Hajri or after Tiffin.	Per box of 100	1	12
Havanna Shaped ...	,,	2	0
Thomson's Muster ...	,,	1	12
Dawson's Muster ...	,,	1	12
Noble's Muster ...	,,	1	12

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	as.
International Encyclopedia of Surgery, a Systematic Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Surgery by Authors of various Nations ; by J. Ashhurst ...	20	0
Edis's Diseases of Women ...	8	0
Tome's Manual of Dental Anatomy. New Edn., 1882 ...	8	0
My Love, a Novel ; by E. L. Linton ...	2	4
What She Came Through, a Novel ; by Sarah Tytler ...	2	4
Murray's Side Lights of English Society, 2 vols. Illustrated ...	18	12
On and Off Duty, being leaves from an Officer's Note Book ; by S. P. Oliver ...	8	12
Lillywhite's Cricketers Annual for 1882 ...	0	12
Prairie and Forest, a Guide to the Field Sports of North America ; by P. Gilmore ...	4	12
Human Osteology ; by L. Holden, New Edn., 1882 ...	10	0
Mark Abbey, a Novel ; by James Payn ...	1	4
The Family Scapegrace, a Novel ; by Payn ...	1	4
Strachey's Finance and Public Works of India	11	4
Thomas's Rod in India, New Edn., Enlarged.	15	12
Through Siberia ; by H. Lansdell, 2 vols ...	18	12
Unbeaten Tracks in Japan ; by Isabella Bird, 2 vols ...	15	0
Mark Twaine's Prince and Pauper. Illustrated	4	12
Mark Twaine's Tramp Abroad. Illustrated ...	4	12
Mark Twaine's Innocents Abroad. Illustrated	4	12
The White Sea Peninsula, a Journey in Russia, Lapland, &c. ; by E. Rae ...	9	8
England on the Defensive ; or the Problem of Invasion ; by Capt. J. T. Barrington ...	4	12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S EXHILARATING STILL HOCKS.

Cash. per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.				Cash. per dozen. Pints. Rs. as.
42 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Johannisberg ...	23 0
The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.				
36 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Liebfraumilch ...	19 0
A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.				
27 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Nierstein ...	14 8
Very soft and good bouquet.				
25 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Hochheimer ...	13 8
A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine.				
24 8...	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Steinwein ...	...
Of great fragrance, pure and natural.				
21 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	... Geisenheim ...	11 8
Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.				
19 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	... Laubenheim ...	10 8
A light dinner wine, sound, and adapted for general use.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLEARING SALE. GREAT REDUCTIONS.

Fancy Colored Linen, Drill Suits, Cool and Comfortable Wear for the Coming Hot Season, Rs. 12 to 14.

TWEEDS, TWEEDS, TWEEDS.

Thin Tweed Coats and Trousers, Double or Single Breasted ... Rs. 16 to 20
Scotch Tweed do. do. ... ,, 25 to 30
Fine West Tweeds, Warranted to fit... ,, 33 to 37
Fine Blue Serge Coats and Trousers ... ,, 25 to 28

HATS AND HELMETS FROM Re. 1 AND UPWARDS.
SHIRTS, COLLARS AND NECETIES AT HALF COST PRICE.

A L L A N S ,
5, HUMMUM-STREET.

WHISKEY, WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Glen Isla ranks among the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen Rs. 23 ; per bottle Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

Made to measure, { HOAR & CO.'S PERFECT FITTING } Or ready for use.

Combining every modern improvement with the best Material and Work.

	Rs.		Rs.
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new Designs.	6 for 36	TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable...	6 for 46
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest Designs	6 for 30	BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colors (thoroughly shrunk)	6 for 54
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform ...	6 for 23	SILK and Wool, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable, always retaining its softness	6 for 56
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs ...	6 for 28	CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine White Saxony Flannel ...	6 for 52
BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c. ...	6 for 32	SPUN SILK, White, Fancy Checks or Stripes, a great luxury ...	6 for 72
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs ...	6 for 36		

DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee (*equal to 12½ per cent.*)

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

HOAR & CO., SHIRT-MAKERS, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY,

HAVE always on their scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry, to suit buyers. They draw off into Jars of Imperial measure, not less than one, not more than four gallons.

Plated Taps and Lock Taps can be supplied.
Quarter Casks of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry can also be supplied.

	Per Imperial, Cash. Rs. a.
Of COGNAC we have One Star, a capital peg Brandy ...	10 8
Two Stars, superior ...	11 4
Three Stars, fine old ...	13 0
Four Stars, very superior old pale ...	15 0

	Cash. Rs. a.
Of SHERRY we have MANZANILLA, a clean dry Wine. Per Imperial Gallon ...	8 9
Per Quarter-cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons ...	216 0

	Cash. Rs. a.
Of WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon ...	8 12

Empty Jars for the above, 1 gall., Rs. 2 ; 2 galls., Rs. 3 ; 4 galls., Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit, Rs. 4 each.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50 ; keyless, Rs. 60 ; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50 ; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50 ; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTT[redacted]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.
TUESDAY, MARCH 7.
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MR. A. B. TAPPING,

Commencing at 9 precisely, with the standard comedy, in 3 acts, of
PAUL PRY.

Mr. F. Merer, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. Davis, Mr. J. Thompson, and Mr. A. B. Tapping, Miss Kate Thoburn, Mrs. Norville, and Miss Emma Markham.

To be followed at 10-30 by the Comic Opera, entitled,
THE MILITARY BILLY TAYLOR,
By F. C. BURNAND.

Mr. A.B. Tapping, Mr. J.B. Ferrell, Miss Kate Thoburn, Miss Emma Markham, Mrs. Norville, and Miss Edith Wilson.

Prices of Admission as usual.
Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9.
BENEFIT
OF
MISS KATE THOBURN,
(MRS. MERER)
AND
MR. F. MERER.
AT 9 PRECISELY,
MR. AND MRS. WHITE,
To be followed by an adaptation from Charles Dickens'
BLEAK HOUSE
JO.
Seats may be booked at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Prices as usual.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.
BY
W WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay, has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONE'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will from this day be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac Bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	6	3 0 0
Small	3	1 8 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	1 8 0
Medium	2	1 0 0
Small	2	0 12 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1 8 0
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	3	1 8 0
Medium	2	1 0 0
Small	1	0 8 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	3	1 8 0
Medium	2	1 0 0
Small	1	0 8 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	2 0 0
Small	2	1 0 0
EXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	2 0 0
Small	2	1 0 0
DRAWBACK. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	4	2 0 0
Small	2	1 0 0
DRAWBACK BILLS (Original and Duplicate.)	4	2 0 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	2 0 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	1 0 0
Small	1	0 8 0

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO LET, a large comfortable ROOM, with Board, suitable for two Gentlemen. Good locality. Out of Fort. "N.," *Gazette* Office.

GAIETY THEATRE.—Complimentary Benefit to Miss Emma Markham, Saturday evening, March 11. See future announcements.

DAWSON'S PRIME per 100 Re. 1-12. The best and cheapest smoke procurable. HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadow-street.

FOX TERRIER PUPS, three months old, Rs. 15. Father, prize Dog ; Mother, Champion Bred, both sides. Messrs. CURSETJEE, Nuggur.

EVERYONE who wishes to see China repository and cheapest stock of curiosities, should come. Messrs. GLENROY & Co., 11, Hummum-street.

JUST unpacked Picnic Knives and Forks, Toast Forks, Travellers Companion, Pocket Dram Bottles, and many other travelling requisites. BARTON & Co., Meadow-St.

THE SEASON.—GREAT CLEARANCE SALE. Cheap ! cheap ! Do not lose this good chance. Come each and every at S. GREENBLATT & Co., Bombay.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on MONDAY next, the 13th instant, at the Secretary's Office, Race-course, at 7-30 a. m.

WANTED, for the Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., a CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, European or Native. Apply with testimonials to the Agents, at No. 2, Church-lane, Fort, Bombay.

GRAND SOCIAL TEA.—M. E. Church, Grant-road, on THURSDAY, the 9th inst. A prominent feature will be singing by Messrs. Willis, of America. Admission by ticket at Re. 1 each, to be had at the Tract Society's Depôt and the Methodist Book Concern.

WANTED, immediately, in or near Hyderabad (Deccan) a pair of Galloway Carriage HORSES with good double Harness. They must be young and fast. Arab or Waler preferred. One riding Arab Horse, young and up to weight. Please apply with all particulars to Mr. E. HOG, Dewas, C.I.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for terms.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL, OPEN to VISITORS. Excellent accommodation. TERMS—MODERATE.

IVORINE BILLIARD BALLS do not crack, warp or get out of shape, and are only half the price of real Ivory ones. Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

MORE than 800 SEWING-MACHINES and all their spare parts always in stock. Needles, Re. 1 a doz. Shuttles, Rs. 2 each. Machines thouroughly cleaned and repaired. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a good-looking grey Arab HORSE, height 14-1½, age 7 years, is perfectly quiet, and an excellent lady's horse, also goes in single harness. Price Rs. 400. Also a child's Tattoo with Basket Chair, &c., Rs. 30. Both accustomed to Matheran. Apply to M, Thana.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS (EAGLE BRAND) just received. PEARS[redacted] 2, Apollo Street and Rampart Row.

HOUSES TO [illegible]

TO BE LET, from [illegible] now in the occupation [illegible] Apply to the MANAGER, [illegible]

NOTICES.

THACKER [illegible]

REMOVAL to new p[illegible] until MONDAY, [illegible]

[illegible]CKER & CO., [illegible]

PERSONS having occasion to COMMUNICATE with us on business connected with the GOA RAILWAY are requested to address to us direct, and not to individual members of the firm.

THOMPSON, DIXON, BAYLY & Co.
Mormugao, Feb. 25, 1882.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. RICHARD WILLIAM CRICK to sign our firm per procuration.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Co.
Bombay, 1st March, 1882.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

FOR SALE, Messrs. I. C. JOHNSON & Co.'s CEMENT, second to none in quality. Price Rs. 8-12 per cask of 400 lbs. nett.

JOHN FLEMING & Co.
Elphinstone Circle.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 25, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand. It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature EARLY IN LIFE, as by delay the rate of subscription increases ; death may occur before the provision is effected ; or health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance.—Standard Life Office, Bombay, Jan. 1882.

WANTED FOR THE PORBANDAR STATE.

A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT. Those who have done service as such will have preference.

Also several NYAYADHIS of various grades. Those who have served as such in British service will have preference. Those who have only passed the examination for Subordinate Judges will have the next preference.

Apply to the DEWAN, with testimonials, mentioning also the salary required.

HORSES ! ARAB MARES ! and HORSES !
PER S.S. "EUPHRATES," from BUSSORAH.

IMMEDIATE attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders are earnestly requested to inspect the SEVENTH and FRESH BATCH of superior high-caste Arab Horses and Mares, belonging to the well-known Dealer Shaik Jasum Bin Feed, others consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers and Galloways, &c. Also Horses Mares fit for Stalion. No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 2nd February, 1882.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

NOTICE.
THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, Limited.

AN AD INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December, 1881, at the rate of Rs. 30 per share, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 7th March, 1882, to the shareholders on the Register on that day at the Company's office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on production of Share Certificates.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 25th instant to 7th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA, Secretary.
Bombay, Bruce Lane, 21st February 1882.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M. of the 13th March, 1882, for PROFESSIONAL AUCTIONEERS, willing to sell Government Stores by Public Auction, during the period of one year, from 1st April, 1882, to 31st March, 1883.

No Tender will be received, or attended to, unless accompanied by cash deposit of Rs. (100) one hundred only.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

The forms of agreement, which the successful Tenderer or Tenderers will have to execute, may be seen on application at the Executive Commissariat Office.

H. R. M. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Comst. Office, Bombay, February 4, 1882.

WITH OPEN-WORK FRONTS.
WHITE LISLE THREAD HOSE,
LATEST FASHIONABLE NOVELTY
IN LADIES' HOSIERY,
Suitable for Evening or Carriage wear.
Rs. 3-8 per pair. Cash Rs. 3-2.
All sizes in Stock.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.
TRAMWAY.

THE Commissioners are prepared to receive tenders for granting the concession, for a period of years, for laying down lines and running a Tramway of 4' 8½" gauge in this Municipality.

The length of the Tramway, single and double, would be not less than six miles, probably extending to twelve miles or more.

Applications for further information should be made in writing addressed to the Secretary.

Tenders to be accompained by specifications and plans, and to be submitted, under sealed covers endorsed "TENDER FOR TRAMWAY," within the 1st May next, on which date they will be opened.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

By order,
R. A. DONNITHORNE, Secretary.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS
FROM A PIN TO A BRAZILIAN DIAMOND.
To be had at
The Travelling Bazaar in a Tent opposite the Crawford Market.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT has just ARRIVED from the Continent of Europe with a splendid assortment of Millinery, Drapery, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Hats, Ladies and Children's dresses, Gentlemen's ready-made clothing manufactured in France, and specially made to suit the Indian climate (complete suit from Rs. 13) Shirts, Collars, Neckties and Hats, Gold and Silver Jewellery and Watches, Fancy Goods, Toys, Optical Goods, Wall, Table, and Hanging Lamps, Mirrors of all sizes, Oleograph paintings, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Hand Bags, plain and furnished for ladies or gentlemen, and a great variety of other useful and fancy articles too numerous to mention.

As it is the positive intention of the proprietors of this Bazaar to get rid of their very large stock by the end of this season (March), it is hardly necessary to remark that all sales, whether wholesale or retail, will be made strictly of the principle of small profits and quick returns, and it may safely be asserted that as regards variety and quality of goods this establishment stand second to none in Bombay.

NOTICE.
BOMBAY DRAINAGE WORKS.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY hereby invites TENDERS for works in ovoid sewer in Queen's Road and Girgaum, and 9 in. pipe sewer to intercept the pipe from Girgaum night-soil depot.

2. The drawings can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where also printed copies of the conditions of contract comprising :—

1. Articles of agreement,
2. Specification,
3. Bill of quantities,
4. Schedule of rates,
5. Form of tender,

Can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.

3. No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash.

4. Tenders must be duly signed and addressed to E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, and delivered at the office of the Commissioner not later than 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 10th March, 1882.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Office of Executive Engineer, Municipality, Water Works and Drainage, 23rd February, 1882.

MEDOC CLARET.

Quarts ... ...per doz. Rs. 12
Pints ... ... ,, ,, 7

RECEIVED direct from the Growers, and we are thus enabled to quote such low prices, for pure Wine, possessing body, colour, and reliable bottling qualities, characteristic of higher growths, and altogether superior to the thin, acrid, watery productions now being sold under the erroneous title of Cheap Claret, and so calculated to retard the development of that taste for wine as an everyday beverage which has been steadily increasing for years past.

SPARKLING CLARET.

Bottled on the same principle as the Finest Sparkling Champagne.

Never before introduced in India.

Its Effervescence and Colour guaranteed perfectly natural.

Pints. Quarts.
Rs. 15 per doz. Rs. 27

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

...LLIGENCE

...NING, MARCH 6.
...days.

...LLIGENCE.

...s, Nacoda, will sail ...r, with a general

...na, Captain C. G. O. ... Coast and Cutch, ...k passengers.

... tons, Captain E. ...terday from Marseil- ...vessel is consigned to ... Co.

...ns, Captain A. Moore, ... the 5th instant from ... cargo of 2,249 tons ... to the Captain.

...1,101 tons, Captain V. ... the 5th instant from ... ballast. The vessel ...lloch, Beyts and Co.

...,430 tons, Captain ... harbour on ... 5th ... Feb.), in ballast. The ... W. ... A. Graham

... 1,265 tons, Captain H. ... yesterday from New- ...rgo of 2,212 tons coals. ...essrs McCulloch, Beyts

...fries, 1,640 tons, Captain ...d in harbour on the 5th ... Dec.), brought a cargo ...poke the ship County of ...nuary bound for Bombay ...el is consigned to Messrs.

... steamer Hungaria, 1,460 ...hich arrived in harbour on ...China, &c., brought Mr. E. B. ...deck, and the following cargo :— From Hongkong.—7 packages silk, 483 cases umbrellas, 20 cases matches, 1 case white copper, 768 packages chinaware, 25 boxes camphor, 12 packages chinaroots, 9 packages fishmaws, 357 cases firecrackers, 10 cases fans, 2 cases preserves, and 45 cases beads. From Singapore.—200 packages dammar, and 3,520 planks. From yokohama.—10 cases medicines, and 30 cases matches. From Penang.—50 slabs tin. From Jeddah.—2 packages specie.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Bellingham (s)	Bell	Alexandria, Feb. 16.
6	Bringburn(s)	Fulcher	Newport, Feb. 14.
	Argosy (s)	Marshall	Marsheill, Feb. 7.
	Punjaub (s)	Davison	Kurrachee, Mar. 6.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Arrow, Ringheim, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Pehlwan, Nacoda, to Coast and Bhownagar.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Mourino (s), to Antwerp.
Steamer Spearman, to Port Said.
Steamer Hungaria, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Gleadowe, to London.
Steamer Argosy, to United Kingdom.
Steamer Bellingham, to Genoa and Marshall.
Ship Twilight, to Liverpool.
Barque Khimjee Oodhowjee, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.
Feb. 2 Maharani (s) ....Mehegan ..Tuticorin, Feb. 19.

DEPARTURES.
Mar. 2.—Steamer Sir John Lawrence and H. M.'s s. s. Ruby.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Parthia—300 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 600 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Chardos—147½ cwts myrabolams, Jetha Purshotum; 3½ myrabolams, Cursondass Narranjee.
Twilight—90 tons old iron, Edwart, Bates and Co.
Britannia (s)—400 cwts musoordass, Goverdhun Ghella; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.
Antwerpia (s)—250 bales cotton, John Marshall and Co; 44 bales cotton, Premjee Vulubdass and Co; 62 bales cotton, Khimchund Chunchuldass.
Tuscany (s)—115 bales cotton and 94 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 161 ba es cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 175 cwts myrabolams and 266 cwts hemp, Vussonjee Veerjee; 199 cwts wheat, Annundjee Heerjee; 75 tons old iron, Rajaram Lyebjee and Co.
Clan Munroe (s)—5 bales cotton, B. G. Mahomed; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 49 bales cotton, Venichud Jaytanass; 800 cwts wheat, Ludhabhoy Tar Mahomed; 804 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Allyruza; 799½ cwts linseed, Malsee Corsee.
Plassey (s)—11 tons bones, Hudson and Co; 600 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
John David (s)—4,000 cwts wheat and 1,000 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MALTA.
Plassey (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORTSAID.
Shearwan (s)—3,000 cwts linseed, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Humbert (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Malwa (s)—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Hungaria (s)—300 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 75 cwts goat hairs, Leo. Ordener and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Humbert (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Hungaria (s)—3,950 cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Darien (s)—6,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 20,000 cwts wheat 5,998½ cwts gingellyseed 3,999 cwts groundnuts and 2,008 cwts mowraflowers, Ralli Brothers; 15,759½ cwts gingellyseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Czar (s)—115½ cwts gingellyseed, R. Lupi and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Kashgar (s)—40 bales twist, The N. S. and W. Co; 70 bales twist, Bhowanjee Ramjee.

FOR HONGKONG.
Kashgar (s)—301 cwts sandlewood, Davidass Jaitha; 29½ cwts sharkfins and 13 cwts fishmaws, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy; 25 cwts fishmaws and 37½ cwts sharkfins, Vujeerbhoy Thavur; 42 cwts sharkfins and ... 118 cwts olibanum, Ebraim Hassum; 22½ cwts olibanum, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 16 cwts horns, Currimbhoy Ebraim; 40 bales twist, The N. S. and W. Co; 100 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co; 25 bales twist, Essa Sallay Mahamed; 50 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 48 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 7.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
616-79—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ashabai and another vs Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtoola and others—Macfarlane and E. and Payne and G.—Part heard.
403-81—Payne and G.—Toolsa Natheya vs Moroba Govindjee and another—In person—Part heard.
490-80—Shapoorjee and T.—Chutturbhooj Khimjee and another vs Cassibai—Hearn, C. and L.
563-80—Smith and F.—L. A. Wallace and others vs Ahmed bin Essa Khuliffa—Macfarlane and E.
306-81—In person—Cullian Govind vs Ramchundra Sewjee and others—In person.
45-81—Jefferson, B. and D.—Amirudin Abdool Lutiff vs Hawabebee and others—M. M. Munshi.
471-80—M. M. Munshi—Ramjee Ballajee vs Thucker Purshotum Kullianjee H. Bicknell.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.
446-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha vs Trickumjee Velljee and others—J. B. and D., P. and G., and J. Macfarlane.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)
SUMMARY SUIT.
67-82—Macfarlane and E. Peeroo Mahomed vs Sorabjee Edulijee and another.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
27-82—In person—Dhuna Bhugga and others vs Major J. H. R. Cruickshank.
Short Causes.
225-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Naginchund Samchund and another.
220-81—In person—Nanabhoy Bhowanishunker vs Rahimtoola Noormahomed.
417-81—Pestonjee K.—Muggonmul Ramsook vs Mahadeo Pursad Gordhan.
481-81—Payne and G.—Purmanund Amtha and another vs Nursey Jaitha and another.
523-81—Jefferson B. and D.—Hajee Talub Arabee and another vs Jewa Ramjee andothers—Smith and F. Hore, C. and B.
30-82—Janardhen and H.—Anundrao Narayen Vasudeo vs G. Taylor.
46-82—Jefferson B. and D.—Jaitha Runchord and others vs Pharsram Khooshnalee Kande.
55-82—Pestonjee K.—Dorabjee Hormusjee vs Dessibai and another—Payne and G.
62-82—Craijie L. and O.—The Oriental Bank Corporation vs J. E. Budger.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 3.
Bunbury, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Baroda.
MARCH 4.
Bycroft, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Purandhur.
MARCH 5.
Jones, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
MARCH 6.
Keyser, Lieut. Col., Royal Lancers, on duty, from Bellary.
Graham, Major, 38th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Peshawar.
DEPARTURE.—MARCH 6.
Macnaghton, Lieut. Col., 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.
Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Feb. 28.
The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—
13th N. I.—Surgn. Major T. G. Skardon to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn. Major L. F. Dickson, transferred to the 33rd N. I.
15th N. I.—Lieut. P. A. Buckland, Wing Officer and Adjt. 38th N. I., to officiate as Adjt., vice Lay, appointed to the Comst. Dept. on probation.
22nd N. I.—Lieut. R. H. Rattray, Wing Officer, to be Qr.-mr., vice Gordon, vacated on promotion.
33rd N. I.—Surgn. Major L. F. Dickson, M. D., to the medical charge of the regiment.
Lieut.-Col. and Bt.-Col. H. B. Feilden, 2nd Battn. Royal Warwickshire Regt., having been placed on the half pay list from the 24th Feb. 1882, is permitted to proceed to England.
In G. O. C. C., dated 18th January directing Major Mitchell-Innes, King's Royal Rifle Corps, to join his battalion, substitute Malta for Natal.
The undermentioned officers are qualified for the rank of Lieut :—
Lieuts. H. A. S. Reid, 1st Bn. S. Yorkshire Regt.; M. Cowper, 1st Bn. Leinster Regt.; J. H. Smith, 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt.; C. C. Winn, T. H. desV. Wilkinson, and V. A. Couper, 4th Bn. Rifle Bgde.
With the sanction of the Govt. of India, 1st class Vety. Surgn. G. A. Oliphant, Army Vety. Dept., is appointed to officiate as Insptg. Vetry. Surgn. 1st Circle Bengal, with charge of the office of the Principal Vety. Surgn., with effect from the 28th Jan. 1882, vice Insptg. Vety. Surgn. F. F. Collins, proceeded to England, on the expiration of his tenure of office.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1879),
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.
BIRTHS.
ROBERTS—March 6th, at Bombay, the wife of E. C. Roberts, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
MARRIAGE.
BAKER—GARDINER—February 22nd, at Christ's Church, Bankipore, by the Reverend R. A. Cumins Charles Edwin James Baker, Locomotive Department, Herda, to Evangeline Kennet Gardiner, second daughter of the late Mr. R. F. Gardiner, of Madras.
PYBUS—EVANS—February 24th, at Calcutta, George Alexander Pybus, of Messrs. J. H. Thomson and Co., to Miss Leila Mary Evans, of Francis Ramsay and Co.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1882.

THE new work "Finances and Public Works of India," by Sir John Strachey and his brother, General Richard Strachey, is eminently characteristic of the men. It is extremely erudite and extremely clever, but it fails to carry conviction to the mind on account of the special pleading and the contemptuous tone towards opponents which pervade every page of the book. The brothers Strachey do not possess that useful quality—persuasiveness—which distinguished Cobden. They have great power in arranging the facts that suit their own views, but they cannot make their way to men's minds, because they are not candid in regard to the facts that support their opponents' views. They have no patience in dealing with the mental infirmities of those whom it is their business to persuade. They show their own stupidity in their unmeasured anger against human stupidity; and to disagree with the views held by a Strachey is to sound the depths of human ignorance. It is more than a misfortune; it is a moral crime. To their opponents they calmly say, "We have neither had the time nor the inclination to reply to statements of this sort." During the whole of their Indian career they never have had the time nor the inclination to combat the reasons put forward by those who opposed them in grave political matters. Arguments never did convince the brothers Strachey, and opposition only made them obstinate. They have spent their lives on the Mount, and to them only has the law been revealed. In the preface to their work they write, "If we have not gained wisdom, we have at least had the opportunity for obtaining knowledge and experience." But knowledge and experience if they lead not to wisdom are squandered. The beginning of wisdom is to be able to appreciate the arguments of others. No abler men ever landed in India than the brothers Strachey, and no Indian statesmen have made so many and such serious blunders. It is now the fashion of the London Press to speak of Sir John Strachey's one great blunder. However, it must be borne in mind that the high assessment in the North-West, the income-tax, the iniquitous licence-tax which excluded his own official and professional brethren, are the works of Sir John Strachey. The blunder which ought to be forgotten was a blunder of a few millions. It is an insult to language to speak of it as a blunder; it was one of the most disgraceful transactions that has ever taken place in the history of Indian administration. To the blind obstinacy of General Richard Strachey India owes the narrow-gauge lines, which will cost her some millions. We do not notice these errors of the past from any spirit of hostility, but we speak with the freedom of history. The characters and errors of these men are of much importance in estimating the value of the statements put forward in their book. The credit of these men in England, after all their blunders, is even now the sole cause of many public measures. The India Office will not sanction any but a narrow-gauge railway, because the influence of General Strachey is supreme, and he refuses even to discuss the subject. "A narrow-gauge railway or none" is his answer.

The writers open their work by discussing the growth of revenue, which has increased from twenty-one millions in 1840 to forty millions in 1880 and sixty-five millions in 1878. "These and the figures following," we are told, "are not strictly comparable; but for my present purpose, which is one of illustration only, they require no correction." But even for the purpose of illustration it is preferable to have accurate figures, and the figures given are liable to mislead. The revenue ordinary during the year 1878-79 was £58,624,372, and the revenue from productive public works £6,575,230, but the expenditure on productive public works (working expenses and interest) was £8,174,923. In 1879-80 the revenue from productive public works was £8,446,704, and the expenditure £8,724,361. Now as the revenue and expenditure on productive public works are very nearly equal, we think they should be excluded, and we are of opinion that Sir John Strachey would be more accurate if he stated the revenue of India to be sixty millions, instead of sixty-eight millions. But in comparing the revenue of 1848 with the revenue of 1879-80, we must not forget that fourteen millions of the new revenue are obtained from States added to the Empire, about five millions from the "equalisation" of the salt revenue and the measures connected therewith, and about four millions from opium. We have no figures to inform us what was the income from salt in 1840, but in 1860 it was £3,782,149, and in 1879-80 it was £7,266,413—an increase of more than three millions. Salt at the present moment is dirty and dear in India, and the tax is a hardship on the poorest inhabitants of the land. No country's financial system can be regarded as entirely healthy as long as one of the main sources of revenue is a tax on a necessary of life. We agree with the ex-Finance Minister that India "shall receive the largest possible revenue when the salt-duties are low," and when the people "obtain an unlimited supply of salt at the cheapest possible cost." The increase in the salt-tax proves no increase of prosperity in the country, and the increase in the opium revenue is derived from China and cannot be fairly called an increment of Indian revenue. We are glad to find that Sir John Strachey considers there is "no justification for continuing the practice of under-estimating the opium revenue every year," and so causing a part of the financial surplus to be purely fictitious. The opium revenue has for many years been a steadily increasing one. It has, of course, had its yearly fluctuations, but broadly speaking the growth has been progressive. On the average of the three years 1841-42-43 it yielded £1,270,000; on the average of 1872-73-74 it brought in £8,750,000, and formed 17½ per cent. of the actual revenue from all sources. In congratulating ourselves on the growth of Indian revenue, we must remember that it is the salt-tax and the opium which increase the figures. We do not think England will abandon the opium revenue for the sake of pleasing mild sentimentalists, but it is within the range of possibility that some country in the process of time may produce opium equal in quality to Indian opium, and which could be sold with profit at a reduced price. Sir George Campbell has rightly said that the opium revenue is most precarious. "A war with China, or a blight, might extinguish it." We are not in concord with those who shriek about the bankruptcy of India, for we think her resources are ample for her requirements. But we think these resources require to be husbanded and developed, and the Indian financial system ought to be erected on a solid foundation, so as to brave a storm when it arises.

Sir John Strachey writes :—"The gross annual revenues of British India at the present time exceed £68,000,000, but *the larger part* of this great income is derived from sources independent of taxation. This fact cannot be too clearly stated or steadily remembered; for if it be forgotten, no accurate conception of the Indian finances, or of the incidence of the public burdens, is possible." "The most important of these resources is the land revenue." In 1874, in an official paper, Sir John Strachey wrote :—"Cesses differ entirely in their character from land revenue. The latter is an imperial tax." In his present work Sir John prefers to call it rent-charge. The rose under any other name does not always smell as sweet. "The State in India," we are told, "has *always* possessed, both in theory and practice, the greater share of the property in land, and has been entitled to receive from the occupier such portion of the surplus profit, after defraying the expenses of cultivation, as it has appeared possible or expedient to take." What is the State? Louis XIV. said it was himself; and he fairly represented the views of absolute monarchy. When Sir John uses the word "always," he forgets that India was once divided into village communities and no State, in the modern sense, existed. No doubt when feudalism sprung up, Hindu Rajas and Mahomedan Princes did take as much as they could of the produce of the soil. But we have no proof to show that they did so by the consent of the community, or according to an eternal order of nature. The tenants pay heavily to the revenue. Land is the one description of property which contributes most to the finances of the Empire. The ryot may comfort himself if he please to call what he pays a rent instead of a tax. If he find as much in a name as men like Sir John Strachey who write about him do, he is a happy man. The late Finance Minister informs us that "although the gross land revenue has increased from £12,500,000 in 1840 to £22,000,000 in 1880, there is no province of India in which its incidence is not lighter now than it was forty years ago." This increase, however, is chiefly due to the addition of 242,000 square miles of territory with a land revenue of more than £6,000,000, and partly to an increase of fifty to a hundred per cent. in the area of cultivation. But increased cultivation does not necessarily imply increased rentpaying capacity. To compare the figures of 1840 with those of 1880 is therefore misleading. We find from Sir John's own figures that in the four years 1869 to 1873 the average from land revenue was £20,617,402; in the four years 1877 to 1881 it was £21,352,047. The average, therefore, of the last four years is only £734,645 higher than for the first four. The land revenue in 1861 was £19,684,670; in 1879-80, £22,180,222—an increase of two millions in nineteen years, although in almost every district of any importance except Bengal there have been revisions of assessment. "However, this increased revenue," we are told, is "due in no instance to the enlargement of the share claimed by Government in the profits of the soil." This would be highly satisfactory if we had not official evidence to the contrary. The condition of the Indian ryot has been painted not by irresponsible writers in the Press, but by officials familiar with the country. In Orissa the late Mr. Geddes said, "The land revenue is higher than it ought to be, and it presses hardly upon the people." Sir George Campbell, in his paper on "Tenures of Land in India," quotes from an official authority a report made so late as 1869 about the Madras Presidency as follows :—"The bulk of the people are paupers. They can just pay their cesses in a good year, and fail altogether when the season is bad." In the North-West Mr. C. A. Elliott, Settlement Officer, writes: "I do not hesitate to say that half of our agricultural population never knows from year's end to year's end what it is to have their hunger fully satisfied." In the Central Provinces Mr. W. G. Pedder says :—"The people, if an almost universal consensus of opinion may be relied on, are rapidly going from bad to worse under our rule. This is a most serious question, and one well deserving the attention of Government." No darker picture was ever painted than Mr. Auckland Colvin's sketch in his memorandum on the Deccan Riots and the present condition of the koonbie :—"He is indebted on an average to the extent of sixteen or seventeen years' payment of the Government revenue. He has *nothing to hope for*, but lives in daily fear of the final catastrophe . . . The survey which found him thirty years ago in debt, but thousands of waste acres to fall back upon, returns to him and finds him more in debt than ever, but with little or no reserve of waste acres. Nevertheless it calls on him *for larger increased payments*: and the Marwari, on whom the increased payments fall, replies to the call not by remonstrating against the assessment, but by squeezing fresh bonds or by taking his debtor into court. The koonbie's last state is worse than his first, and from all sides the pressure on him is increasing." After the evidence afforded by the above extracts, it is somewhat startling to read that "the truth is that there has been a tendency of late to take *too little* rather than too much as land revenue." "What is truth?" asked Pilate. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces stated in his administrative report published in 1873 that while travelling he was forcibly struck by the wretched condition of the Luttpore district, and goes on to mention that many estates had been so depopulated, and so much land had fallen out of cultivation, *that the assessment*, previously moderate, had become *very severe*. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Province was Sir John Strachey, who now informs us that Government takes too little rather than too much, and that there has been "no enhancement of the assessment."

THE aeronaut, Mr. Simmons, who fell into the Channel with Colonel Brine in attempting to cross from England to France is, if we mistake not, the Mr. Simmons-Lee who fell into the Bombay harbour with another Anglo-Indian four or five years ago. It is singular that the experience obtained by the aeronaut in the Bombay adventure did not warn him against putting any kind of faith in the direction of the wind as it blows near the ground. When the ascent was made from the Lall Baug, a strong sea-breeze was blowing; but when the balloon got up to a considerable height, a dead calm was found to prevail. When it began to descend, it was caught in a breeze blowing from the land, and was carried in the direction of the sea; but upon falling still lower, another current carried it out into the middle of the harbour in a southerly direction, when it fell into the water. If a balloon have not sufficient floating power to stand the racket of the different currents until it gets into the right one, it is sure to come down; and if the sea happens to be underneath, it is a case of sink or swim. Mr. Simmons, on his recent trip, used an india-rubber balloon, which he calculated would not absorb so much moisture as the usual silk material, and would consequently be able to remain longer in the air. The result does not appear to have borne out this calculation. The cordage and the basket absorb moisture, while the oiled-silk cannot do so to an extent much greater than india-rubber. The saving in this respect must have been, therefore, infinitesimal. The Nassau balloon made the journey from London to Nassau triumphantly some forty years ago. It was a very large balloon, and was consequently possessed of great floating power. The disaster which recently befell the Saladin, in which Mr. Powell, the Member of Parliament, lost his life, resulted not from want of floating power, but from want of skill in effecting a rapid descent on the sea-coast, when there was no time to rectify a miscalculation. What happened in the case of the balloon accident which took place in Bombay explains sufficiently the manner in which the Saladin was lost, after Mr. Powell's two companions left, or were thrown from, the car. When the two voyagers jumped from the submerged car of Mr. Simmons's balloon in Bombay into a fishing boat, the ascensive power of the balloon, relieved from the weight of two men, carried it upwards like a rocket till it appeared to be no bigger than a four-anna piece. The gas, no doubt, escaped in large volume through the open neck of the balloon, which almost immediately began to descend. In less than half-an-hour it fell in the jungle beyond Panwell. When the weight of Mr. Powell's two companions was removed from the car of the Saladin, that aerostat shot upwards, and it is certain that it went up to an immense height, when it either burst or lost a quantity of gas through the neck. It would then, of course, fall directly into the sea. The stories of the balloon being seen next day travelling round the Scottish Coast must be regarded as altogether apocryphal. With regard to Colonel Brine's gallant attempt to cross the Channel, we can only express our regret that it was not more successful. If he should resolve upon renewing the attempt, it is to be hoped that he will take care to have a balloon of sufficient size to be independent of the degree of moisture in the clouds which it may have to traverse. Big balloons and a good deal of luck appear to constitute the elements of success in such adventures.

IT is with extreme satisfaction that we announce this morning that the Government of Bombay has decided to appoint a permanent Medical Board to report weekly on the amount of cholera prevalent in the city. The resolution of the Governor in Council will be found in another column, and it gives in detail the measures which are to be taken to ascertain the actual sanitary condition of Bombay. The object of this step, as stated in the opening sentence of the Government resolution, is to "remove misapprehensions which exist in some foreign countries, and have led to the imposition of a vexatious and unnecessary quarantine." It is just a week since, when protesting against the continued enforcement of quarantine regulations in Egypt on vessels from Bombay, we suggested that the Government should institute a medical inquiry into the sanitary condition of the city, with the view of dispelling unfounded fears, if any really exist, in the minds of the members of the Egyptian Sanitary Board, and also of strengthening the efforts of Lord Granville in overcoming the obstinacy or malice of the authorities at Cairo. The Medical Board which the Government have resolved to create surpasses to some extent our expectations, in so far, at least, as it is to be a permanent body, to have extensive powers of supervision, and provides for a continuity of adequate medical authority. A valuable part of its duties will be to provide for an inspection of outward-bound vessels and the endorsement on their bills of health of an authoritative statement as to the freedom of the vessels from cholera, and the condition of the disease in Bombay. As the resolution points out, the shortest time necessary for a voyage from Bombay to Suez exceeds the period during which cholera can remain dormant in the system; so that, whether cholera is epidemic in Bombay or not, there can be no possible danger to Egypt from a vessel arriving from India. This is a point which, in our opinion, ought to be very strongly impressed upon European authorities. Those best qualified to form an opinion on the subject now entertain the belief that contagion cannot be carried by persons or ships at all; but assuming that it could, what conceivable reason can there be for imposing quarantine at Brindisi or Marseilles on vessels from India which have, in numerous cases, been several weeks at sea, and in all have considerably exceeded the ten days necessary for the development of choleraic germs? Evidently the first object now is to remove the restrictions by proving their needlessness even under the present system of imposing quarantine; but being once free, the whole question of cholera should be as thoroughly sifted as existing scientific knowledge will permit, and in any case what are really antiquated ideas should no longer be allowed unnecessarily to cripple British commerce.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, we learn by Reuter, has followed his previous tactics, and informed Mr. Bradlaugh that he will oppose his taking the oath. The announcement is important, inasmuch as it clears up the doubt as to the nature of the resolution expelling the member for Northampton. It is clear from the proceeding of the leader of the Opposition that Mr. Bradlaugh was not declared "incapable of sitting in the House" as John Wilkes was, but that he was expelled simply as a specific punishment for a specific offence, and having purged his guilt by undergoing his punishment, he resumes the position he occupied previous to what may be called his conviction. The House, therefore, is no nearer a solution of its difficulty, and Mr. Bradlaugh is strengthened by a third election for Northampton. We think this unseemly contest should not, for the credit of parliamentary government, be carried further. When Mr. Bradlaugh again presents himself at the table of the House (probably he did so last night), Sir Stafford will produce his resolution, and there is no reason to suppose the House will reverse its previous decisions. The Government cannot remain neutral on a question of this kind, and as Mr. Gladstone cannot ask the House to stultify itself, and would not succeed in inducing them to do so if he did ask them, there seems to be no course open but to bring in a Relief Bill. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have some very deep repugnance to fighting an Oath Bill through the House, but they are in dilemma, and it seems to us that apart from the general justice of substituting affirmations for oaths, they will incur more discredit by shrinking from their evident duty than in having Mr. Bradlaugh and his opinions thrust upon them by Mr. Newdigate and Lord Randolph Churchill.

IT has been finally decided that the 7th N. I. shall not leave Bombay for Thull Chotiali. The object in view when the regiment was ordered to hold itself in readiness, was to relieve the 15th N. I., which was suffering from fever. The 15th will be moved some four miles up the Pass to a more healthy situation, where, it is expected, the fever will disappear.

THE VEXATIOUS EGYPTIAN QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

THE following Resolution has been passed by the Bombay Government :—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 6th March, 1882.
RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

With a view to remove misapprehensions which exist in some foreign countries and have led to the imposition of a vexatious and unnecessary quarantine, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following general order for the information and guidance of all concerned.

At present, the amount of cholera which exists in Bombay is as small as usual, the number of deaths in the week ending February 28th from this disease being only 9 in a city containing a population of 7,73,195. It is, however, possible that at some future time, the disease may assume an epidemic form, though His Excellency in Council feels confident that the great care, attention, and liberal money grants, which are spent on sanitary matters in Bombay render such a contingency highly improbable.

In order, however, that Government may always be prepared for any emergency, His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that a permanent Medical Board shall at once be formed. This will consist of the Principal, Grant Medical College, who will be President, the Surgeon of the European General Hospital, and the Health Officer of the City of Bombay.

It will be the duty of this Medical Board to report to Government on every Friday whether the trifling cholera usually to be found here has assumed an epidemic form. The mortuary returns of the week which are published in the *Government Gazette* every Thursday, give most complete and detailed information of the present and past health of the town and harbour. A reference to these will enable the Board to see if the disease ever shows any tendency to assume larger proportions.

As long as epidemic disease is, as at present, entirely absent, it is not necessary that any extraordinary steps should be taken for ascertaining whether any of the passengers or crew of any vessel leaving the harbour for Aden or Suez are suffering from cholera or choleraic diarrhœa. Should, however, unfortunately, the Board have to certify the prevalence of epidemic cholera, orders will at once be issued by the Executive Government that the Health Officer of the Port shall, in consultation with the medical officer of any vessel leaving for Red Sea ports, carefully enquire and ascertain if any of the passengers or crew are suffering from cholera or choleraic diarrhœa. On their being satisfied that the vessel is perfectly free from these complaints, the fact of the inspection and absence of cholera on board the vessel will be noted on the bills of health, together with an endorsement to the effect that cholera is epidemic in Bombay.

By the adoption of these means, it is hoped that all unnecessary fears regarding the introduction of cholera into distant countries will be removed, especially when it is remembered that cholera is believed by those competent to judge never to lie dormant in the system more than ten days. A voyage from Bombay to Suez cannot, under the most favourable circumstances, be accomplished within that period: accordingly if a vessel arrives from India at the latter place after a clean voyage, there can be no possible danger to Egypt from cholera.

Copies of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind and the Political Resident at Aden with a request that they will be so good as to issue orders as regards vessels proceeding to Red Sea ports from Karachi and Aden respectively in accordance with the spirit of these orders. At Karachi and Aden the Civil Surgeon will be the officer to certify weekly whether cholera is or is not epidemic in the locality. Copies of the orders that may be issued by these officers should be forwarded for the information of Government.

JOHN NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

ARRIVAL OF SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

H. E. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR F. ROBERTS, Bart., Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, arrived in Bombay by the Calcutta mail-train yesterday morning, on his way to Secunderabad. A guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the Marine Battalion, with band and colours, paraded at the Boree-bunder railway station to receive His Excellency. In accordance with district orders issued by Brigadier-General Carnegy, Commanding the Bombay District, several officers of the garrison attended at the station to meet His Excellency, among whom were observed Brigadier-General Carnegy, General Hewett, Sheriff of Bombay, General Brock, Col. Dawson, Col. Phelps, Col. Sturt, Col. Beville, Col. Stokes, Col. Tweedie, Major Dundas, Major Melliss, Captain Dean-Peat, Captain Johnson, Captain Carew, I. N., &c. On the arrival of the mail-train at the station about 9 a. m., being ten minutes behind the time, Sir Frederick Roberts was welcomed by General Carnegy, who then introduced several of the officers present to His Excellency. After conversing with some of them, His Excellency inspected the guard of honour, making some kindly inquiries of the subedar and the standard-bearer. Accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Colonel Tweedie, and General Carnegy, His Excellency drove to the last-named officer's bungalow, Marine-lines, where he stays as a guest during his visit here, leaving Bombay, probably, to-morrow. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery on the occasion of His Excellency's arrival.

Sir Frederick Roberts dined last evening at the Yacht Club. It was a "ladies' evening," and after dinner there was a dance.

Sir Frederick was a spectator of the polo match played yesterday afternoon between Bombay and Poona teams.

Major-General Sir John Ross, Commanding the Poona Division of the Bombay Army, has issued cards of invitation to Poona society to meet Sir Frederick Roberts to-morrow (Wednesday) evening.

THE LUSHAIS IN CACHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

APPREHENSIONS were recently expressed on account of the presence in Cachar of large parties of Lushais who were wandering about the country without any ostensible object, and it was reported that a feeling of insecurity prevailed among the natives employed in some of the outlying tea gardens. With a view to ascertaining the actual facts of the case, the Chief Commissioner of Assam has lately visited the southern part of the Hailakandi or Dalesari Valley, which is the route adopted by most of the Lushais who have entered the Cachar district in search of employment or food, and has made inquiry into their condition and conduct, and their prospects for the future.

It appears that the number of Lushais to be found in British territory is either not so great as it was two months ago, or else it is less perceptible owing to their being spread over a larger area. The Chief Commissioner did not meet more altogether than a hundred of them, travelling northwards either with the object of selling articles of property to buy rice, or of begging or obtaining employment. Every party had some women with it, but no children were seen. There was nothing in the appearance of any of the parties thus met with to indicate severe privation or want. It was reported, however, that five Lushais had died of weakness caused by hunger in the Lushai forests, while cutting bamboos for sale.

The conduct of the Lushais is said to have been excellent. No complaint has been brought against them of any act of violence, or even of the utterance of a threat to obtain food. As a result of this demeanour, the fear which they originally caused has died away among the tea coolies, who find it profitable to trade with them, buying rubber at half the market rate, and selling them rice in its place. With regard to the tea planters, whom the Chief Commissioner met and conversed with, though some of them are still somewhat apprehensive as to what may happen hereafter (arguing that if the Lushais should decide to raid, they would now know perfectly where to go for plunder), many are beginning to realise that the Lushais can be usefully employed as labourers, especially for any rough work, such as jungle clearing. The manager of one of the tea gardens informed the Chief Commissioner that he had settled thirty Lushais on his land, that they were setting to work with a will, and that he would gladly take more of them. On the whole, there is every reason to believe that the intentions of those Lushais who have entered the district are peaceful, and that no danger need be anticipated so long as the present condition of things lasts. The fact that they have brought their women with them is of itself proof of this.

With regard to the future, the Chief Commissioner is hopeful that no unfavourable change will take place, but he foresees that in two or three months a time of severe pressure will probably arrive, when many of the Lushais will have sold the articles on which they are now living, and exhausted the stores they still possess; and that it is possible, then, that starvation may drive them to violence, if no proper precautions are taken. The necessary arrangements have therefore been made by strengthening the outposts and establishing patrols, to ensure, as far as possible, the complete protection of the planters.

In order to afford relief to the Lushais, about 2,000 maunds of paddy have been collected, and will be conveyed immediately to Guturmukh, a place in Lushai territory, about three days' journey by water above Jhalnacherra. Up to that place boats carrying 50 maunds can travel even at this season, when the water is at its lowest. Above the confluence of the Gutur the Dalesuri is much reduced in volume, and only boats of 30 maunds can reach Chaugsil, the chief Lushai mart, four days' journey above Guturmukh. Guturmukh has therefore been selected as a depôt; a police guard has been stationed there, and sheds and store-houses are being built. Government grain will be available to those who are vouched for by their chiefs as respectable and in want, but willing to repay the loan.

But this Government depôt is only meant to supplement the operations of trade, which is still fairly active. A registering station has long been established at Jhalnacherra, and traders from Silchar receive a pass to go into foreign territory, the Lushais being now, as a special case, allowed to go and come without a pass.

Traders took up 360 maunds of rice in November, 430 in December, and 1,160 in January, besides a little paddy, and brought down rubber and cash. It is interesting to notice that they thought it remunerative also to take with them a number of fancy articles, English and American cloth, beads, corals, and looking-glasses, needles, and matches, for which there would be no demand were the population thoroughly famine-stricken.

No specially active demand for the employment of the Lushais has yet sprung up, but they seem willing to do any work of the kind they are accustomed to, and the tea planters are growing readier to welcome the supply of labour thus offered. An effort will be made to devise concerted action among the planters, and to ascertain beforehand how many Lushai labourers each planter will agree to employ, so that they may be drafted off in an orderly manner if the necessity arises. Should this resource fail, they might be largely employed in the Reserve Forest, which covers an immense area along the southern boundary of Cachar. All the men in the Lushai land might be usefully occupied in cutting boundary lines and cross-paths through the forest, and such work is precisely that which is most congenial to them.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

THE following table shows the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1881-82 :—

In the Month of January, 1882.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	4,312,922	69,45,597	1,12,58,519
Exports	20,069	1,99,110	2,19,179
Net Imports.........	42,92,853	67,46,487	1,10,39,340
FIRST 10 MONTHS.			
Imports	4,22,42,932	3,76,28,442	7,98,71,374
Exports	91,361	91,60,635	92,51,996
Net Imports	4,21,48,571	2,84,67,807	7,06,16,378

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1881-82 :—

In the Month of January, 1882.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (Assay value)	2,62,846	34,12,529	36,75,375
Coined & Examined.	Nil.	16,97,915	16,97,915
FIRST 9 MONTHS.			
Coins and Bullion received (Assay Value)	43,32,245	75,00,501	1,18,32,746
Coined & Examined.	34,69,535	57,08,769	91,78,304

THE EGUTPOORA SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust you will kindly permit me to reply to the letter from Egutpoora signed by "Facts," on the subject of the Christian schools here. Though it is against professional etiquette to enter into the lists with unknown and irresponsible writers, still as "Facts'" letter is misleading, and calculated to do harm to a very worthy couple (I refer, of course, to the master and mistress of the railway school, Mr. and Mrs. Ahier), I feel bound to answer him. By "leading" school I, of course, referred to the Protestant school got up by the G. I. P. Railway Company for their employés. It is of course "leading" in every sense, as it has an influential school board, and is supported by the Railway Company; while the Methodist and Roman Catholic schools are dependent on chance fees from parents—a most precarious support at best. Again, the Protestant religion is the State religion in India and in all parts of the world under British sway; so my use of the term "leading" was certainly correct, though it appears to have raised the choler of "Facts." Now as to the grants-in-aid. "Facts" very ingeniously gives figures showing the grants-in-aid given, or rather about to be given, this year for the three schools, and he shows that the Methodists have got Rs. 440, the Roman Catholics Rs. 380, and the Protestants Rs. 220, that is, the least, and from this he argues that it is the "least efficient." The term "least efficient" is a cruel one, and is not merited, as can be testified to by the Rev. Mr. Corfield, Dr. Gairdner, Mr. West, Mr. Middleton, and other railway officials. Again, to judge of the efficiency of a school by grants-in-aid, it is necessary to give the number of children presented at the examination. "Facts" ought to have stuck to facts, and not to have suppressed the truth. The Methodists presented about forty-six children, and got Rs. 440; while the Protestants presented seventeen only, and got Rs. 220. Which is the most creditable, Mr. "Facts?" I will not give the *tu quoque*, and retaliate by styling this suppression of facts "a blunder worse than a crime;" but "Facts" has certainly been guilty of the *suppressio veri* and the *suggestio falsi*—a very slight matter to him apparently. If the truth were known, a portion of the boasted Rs. 440 was got under that very useful section (17) of the grant-in-aid rules which allows special extra aid to be given to poor and struggling schools. For some time past, owing to the growing influence of the Methodists, the attendance at the Protestant railway school has been falling off, the so-called Methodist Academy gaining by it. The employés who thus slight their employers are indebted to the forbearance of the Railway Company for serious notice not being taken of this defection. It is not generally known that Mr. and Mrs. Ahier took charge of the railway school now some fifteen or sixteen years ago, when theirs was the only school at the station. Now that there are three schools, it is unfair to twit them for failing attendance, after they have "borne the heat and burden of the day." I have been obliged to go into these details, as "Facts,'" letter is most unfair, and quite misleading. It is calculated to do harm. I will do "Facts" the credit to think that he did not intend wilfully to harm the reputation of the worthy master and mistress of the railway school, but he has done so nevertheless, no doubt on the principle of *calumni are audacter semper aliquid haeret*—Anglice, throw mud, and some will stick.

YOUR EGUTPOORA CORRESPONDENT.
Egutpoora, March 4.

CHARGES OF FORGERY AND ABETMENT OF FORGERY.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

AT the Fort Police Court, Mr. Hormusjee of Messrs. Ardesheer and Hormusjee, appeared on Friday last, before Mr. Ryan, on behalf of his client Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, and laid the following information in chambers against Bapoojee Dhunjeebhoy Banajee and Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, charging the first accused with forgery, and the other two with abetment of the offence.

Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff deposed.—I am a merchant. For the last twelve years or thereabouts I have been on bad terms with my sister, Dossibai, wife of Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, owing to certain disputes arising out of my guarantee to Messrs. Knoop and Company for the said Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, who was broker to the said firm of Messrs. Knoop and Co. In the year 1877 I, as one of the executors of one Jafferjee Tyabjee deceased, advanced to the said Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, a sum of Rs. 10,000 out of the said estate, on the mortgage of his household furniture and a small house at Doongree in Bombay. The said Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla having made default in payment of interest at the times mentioned in the said mortgage, and also having made default in payment of the principal when due, I and my co-executor filed a suit in the High Court against the said Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawala for the said amount, when the said Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla and his wife Dossibai pleaded that the moneys so advanced had already been paid, and they produced in the said suit two forged documents—one written on a stamped paper as an assignment, and purporting to have been attached by me, and another a letter dated 11th December, 1880, purporting to have been written and signed by me. Both these documents are declared to be forgeries; but I was then unable to prove them to be so, and consequently that case was settled on my paying the solicitors of the said Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla Rs. 10,000 for costs of the suit. Besides the said sum of Rs. 10,000, I suffered other pecuniary loss in the said matter. Soon after the settlement of the abovenamed suit the said Dossibai and her husband, Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawala, filed a suit, No. 414 of 1881, against me for the recovery of a parcel of pearls alleged to have been given to me, and weighing 350 *chows*, of the value of Rs. 7,700. To substantiate this claim, they, the said Dossibai and her husband, Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, produced several letters purporting to have been written and signed by me, acknowledging the receipt of the said pearls, and admitting the weight thereof as 350 *chows*. These letters, too, I declare to be forgeries. The suit No. 44, of 1881 was heard before Mr. Justice West on the 17th, 18th, and 21st February, 1882, when being unable to bring any satisfactory evidence as to the said documents being forgeries, I was advised by my counsel that under the circumstances there was no use my contesting the said claim; and a decree against me for the amount was allowed to be passed, with costs. After the decree so passed on the 21st February, 1882, I was informed through the most reliable source that there is a relation of ours who is very clever in forging signatures and hand-writing, and that the said Dossibai and her husband, Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, had employed this man to forge all the documents they made use of in the two suits abovementioned, and with the assistance of which they gained the same. On receiving the above information, I made certain arrangements in consultation with Sir Frank Souter, and his detectives to entrap the said forger of my handwriting and signatures to the documents so produced in court. The documents in the suit No. 414 of 1881 are still in court; but those used in the first-mentioned suit have been removed, and must be in the house of the said Dossibai and her husband, Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla. Mr. Superintendent Brewin and another European officer were entrusted by Sir Frank Souter to do everything needful; and accordingly early this morning the forger, whose name is Bapoojee Dhunjeebhoy Banajee, was arrested by the police in a house in Gilder-street, in the very act of forging my handwriting and signature, and the man is now in the custody of the abovementioned two officers of police. The said Bapoojee Dhunjeebhoy Banajee has admitted in the presence of the abovementioned police officers and another witness that he has been forging my handwriting and signature at the instigation of the said Dossibai and Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, and that their sons, Dadabhoy Cowasjee and Jamsetjee Cowasjee, know all about it, as they used to carry messages between him, the forger, and the said Dossibai and Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla. I say that the documents used in the said suit No. 414 of 1881 are in the High Court; but those used in the first-mentioned suit have already been removed, and must now be in the house of the said Dossibai and Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla. I therefore charge the said Bapoojee Dhunjeebhoy Banajee with forgery, and the said Dossibai and Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawala with using forged document, and the said Dadabhoy Cowasjee and Jamsetjee Cowasjee with aiding and abetting in the said forgeries, under sections 465, 467, 468, 469, 471, 109, 110, and 511 of the Indian Penal Code; and I pray that warrants may be issued for the apprehension of the said Bapoojee Dhunjeebhoy Banajee, Dossibai wife of Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, and Jamsetjee Cowasjee Jussawalla, and also that search warrants to search the houses of the said Bapoojee Dhunjeebhoy Banajee and Dossibai and Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, respectively, be issued, as I believe several other forged documents are in their respective houses, and I pray that the said several persons may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted a warrant for the arrest of the first accused, and issued summonses against the second and the third accused, making them returnable yesterday.

When the case came on for hearing yesterday, Mr. Dinshaw D. Davar, barrister, appeared for the first accused, and Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, defended the other accused.

Mr. Payne said that as it might be said afterwards that he did not take his objection at the proper time, he availed himself of the earliest possible opportunity to state that the court had no jurisdiction to try the case against his clients. Unless his Worship had the sanction of the High Court, he could not proceed with the charge. He understood that although the time for which the case was fixed had passed, the prosecutor had not put in an appearance.

The magistrate.—I do not see him here.

Mr. Payne.—I doubt very much if he will come here. I observe that he has carefully avoided saying specifically what is absolutely necessary in a matter of this kind, namely, that the documents which he wishes the court to believe are forgeries are forgeries. It was the most cunningly devised information that I have ever read.

The magistrate said that it was represented to him on behalf of the Commissioner of Police that two police officers had actually captured the prisoner Bapoojee immediately after he had completed one of the alleged forgeries. The police officers stated that they would produce the apparatus with which the documents were forged, and that having secreted themselves behind a cupboard in a house in Gilder-street, they had observed the first accused committing the forgery.

Mr. Payne said that he had nothing to do with the accused Bapoojee, who might be what they described him to be. The court would observe that his clients were charged with using certain forged documents in a judicial proceeding; and he would point out that the complainant, Heerjeebhoy Shroff, had carefully avoided specifying what those documents were. In a charge of forgery it was really an extraordinary course to pursue. The complainant, in his information, stated :—"And they (the accused Dossibai and her husband Cowasjee produced in the said suit two forged documents, one written on a stamped paper as an assignment, and purporting to have been attested by me, and another, a letter dated 11th December, 1880, purporting to have been written and signed by me. Both these documents are declared to be forgeries." The complainant nowhere stated in his information that they were forgeries. He (Mr. Payne) firmly believed from what had already happened that the complainant was anxious not to commit himself until the very last moment. There were two documents specified, and they had been declared to have been used by his clients in a judicial proceeding. They were charged under section 471 of the Indian Penal Code. Section 42 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act stated that an offence relating to documents described under the various sections of the I. P. Code could not be tried by a Presidency Magistrate without the sanction of the High Court. He, with great submission, urged that, under the circumstances, the court had no jurisdiction in regard to the charge against his clients, unless the prosecutor were armed with the sanction of the High Court. If forged documents were used in the High Court suit, the whole proceeding could be set aside by the complainant bringing that fact to the notice of the court by means of an affidavit. His Worship would be astonished to hear that the prosecutor in the second suit referred to in the information had paid the money for which he had been sued into court, and stated that he wished to apply for a review of judgment; and Mr. Payne remarked that the proper time to lay the present charge before the court was after the application for a review of judgment had been disposed of. It was further stated in the information that his client "had produced several letters in the second suit tried at the High Court." It was a most extraordinary thing that a man charging another with forgery should not specify what those documents were, with dates and other particulars. The suit had occupied three days, but the complainant had not the courage to go into the witness-box and swear that the documents were not signed by him; and his counsel threw up the case at the last moment. Some extraordinary matters were introduced in the case, just as had been done in the Ahmedabad Conspiracy Case. His clients, Dossibai, her husband, and her sons—in fact, the whole family—were alleged to be implicated in the forgeries, which appeared to have been done with a view to avoid an investigation in the High Court. It was the most impudent attempt that been made for some time. His clients did not wish to avoid a full investigation of the charges brought against them, but they wished it should be done at the proper place and time. It was simply an impudent attempt made by the complainant to injure them.

The magistrate, after remarking that the prosecutor as well as the police officers connected with the case were not present in court, said he should mention that when the latter came to him on Friday last they produced a forged document, which they chiefly relied upon. It appeared that the accused Banajee had made some confessions to the police.

Mr. Payne.—The confession before the police is no evidence.

The magistrate, continuing, said that he had mentioned at the time that he did not see how Dossibai, or her husband, could possibly be connected with the forgery. The police officers showed him the document, and said that they would appear in court on Monday and give all the evidence that was necessary.

Mr. Payne said that an application was made on behalf of his clients before Mr. Justice West to prosecute the complainant for perjury with reference to the recent High Court suit. In the meantime an extraordinary incident had occurred, in the accused being caught *in flagrante delicto*.

The magistrate remarked that the prosecutor charged Dossibai and her husband with intending to make a fraudulent use of a document.

Mr. Payne said that the charge was that of using forged documents. They were stated to have been used in a judicial proceeding; and he contended that the court had no power to proceed in the matter.

The magistrate.—Certainly not.

Mr. Payne.—What is there to proceed upon then? Will you allow me to see the document which is stated to be forged?

The magistrate.—It is with the police.

Mr. Payne.—Does it purport to affect my clients in any way?

The magistrate.—Yes, that is what I understood it to be. For the ends of justice the police have brought this prosecution, and in the interests of justice they should be given an opportunity to prove their case.

Mr. Davar.—The police have not appeared.

The magistrate.—I must give them reasonable time to appear.

Mr. Payne asked the magistrate to mark the alleged forged document with his initials as soon as he received it.

The magistrate said it was in the custody of trustworthy police officers.

Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, the complainant, appeared in court, and in reply to the magistrate said that he was not prepared to go on with the case that day. He was told by Mr. Superintendent Brewin to apply for a postponement until they had made further inquiries in the matter. He saw that morning Mr. Brewin, who said that he was going to see Mr. Cleveland, the Public Prosecutor, and that a postponement would be therefore applied for.

The magistrate informed the parties that they should appear again at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Payne remarked that if the Public Prosecutor knew the facts of the case, he would not take up the prosecution.

The magistrate remarked that when the information was laid, he informed Heerjeebhoy that he was undertaking a grave responsibility in laying the charge against Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Jussawalla, and it was with great reluctance that he had issued summonses against them.

Mr. Payne said that it was for the purpose of grossly misleading the court that the charge had been framed in the manner it was worded.

The case was then adjourned till 3 o'clock.

After tiffin Mr. Brewin appeared and informed the court that he had been under the impression that the case was fixed for 2 o'clock: hence his absence in the morning. He further stated that in consequence of Mr. Heerjeebhoy having withdrawn his legal assistance in the case, the Commissioner of Police had asked the Public Prosecutor to take it up. Mr. Cleveland had consented to conduct the prosecution as against the accused Bapoojee Banajee. With reference to the other two accused, there was no evidence to connect them with the first prisoner, and therefore he would, with the permission of the magistrate, withdraw the charges against them.

The magistrate.—I told you on Friday that there was nothing in the information which would affect them.

Mr. Brewin.—Exactly. I was very much surprised; and your Worship will remember that I shrugged my shoulders when Heerjeebhoy asked for a warrant against them. (Laughter.)

In reply to the magistrate Mr. Brewin said that he was in possession of the forged document.

The magistrate.—I will simply say that the prosecution failed to lead evidence against the second and third accused.

Mr. Payne said that before the case against his clients was dismissed he begged to point out how recklessly the charge was made against them. It appeared that the police officer, who had some knowledge of the matter, seemed to have conveyed his opinion that there was no evidence at all to connect his clients with the offence, by shrugging his shoulders. He (Mr. Payne) thought that the court ought to mark its sense of the wrong which his clients had suffered at the hands of the complainant. The complainant had applied for warrants for the arrest of his clients and for searching their house, although the man appeared to have been legally advised that there was no evidence to connect his clients with the first accused. In the first of the two High Court suits, in which the complainant and his clients were concerned, the former avoided the crucial test of cross-examination, and withdrew after paying Rs. 10,000, and costs, to his clients, presumably under legal advice. In the second suit, in which his clients claimed to recover some pearls from the complainant, the latter did not go into the witness box, but withdrew as on the former occasion. He also said that the documents produced by his clients were forged, but he did nothing more than make a declaration to that effect. The difficulty of proceeding against the complainant for committing perjury in the second suit arose from the fact that the statement had not been made on oath. Although there was not a particle of evidence to connect his clients with the first accused, the complainant had endeavoured to arrest the whole family. He submitted that it was a grave attempt to pervert the process of the court for very improper purposes. Mr. Heerjeebhoy was very much mistaken if he thought that the matter would end there.

Mr. Heerjeebhoy Shroff then said that he had to withdraw from the suits because he could not prove that the documents produced therein were not in his handwriting. He said that he had based his information on certain confessions made by a forger before him, the police, and another witness.

The magistrate remarke... had exercised proper caution to protect ... ever, he had felt it his du... of justice, to give them ... the charges brought aga... ed the prosecutor on ... there was nothing in ... the second and the thi... forger. The charges ... dismissed.

The above information wa... first accused, who was remanded ... 15th instant, when the case against hi... called on.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a report in your i... the 4th instant on the subject of the app... of a Parsee forger, I beg the favour of y... ing one or two inaccuracies therein ... stated that the forger was arrested ... whereas his arrest took place in a ho... street, while I live at Grant-road. ... that the document that day forge... apparent satisfaction to me. ... when the prisoner was arreste... by the police officers after his...

HEERJE...
March 6.

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on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

ARRIVAL OF THE 20TH N. I. AT BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, MARCH 6.

The 20th Regiment N. I. arrived here on Saturday last. The officers present with the regiment are Colonels Kettlewell and Strong, Captain Macbay, Lieutenants, Thatcher and Watson, and Surgeon de Tatham.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN MYSORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 6.

The prices of food-grains are normal. There are no apprehensions of famine.

His Highness's Government is very busy with the railway project for connecting the remote parts of Mysore with Bangalore. The co-operation of the British Government is absolutely necessary, as the finances of the State are depressed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

A debate has taken place in the Commons relating to the atrocities committed on the Jews in Russia. Baron de Worms introduced a motion urging the British Government to remonstrate with the Russian Government in the matter. Mr. Gladstone said that although he deplored the outrages, he could promise nothing beyond friendly counsel. The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

HER MAJESTY'S ESCAPE.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

Universal thanksgivings were offered up yesterday in the churches at the Queen's escape, and the Lords and Commons will move a congratulatory address to Her Majesty.

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE OATH.

Sir Stafford Northcote has written a letter to Mr. Bradlaugh that he will oppose his taking the oath.

OBITUARY.

Major-General Allen Wright, Bengal Staff Corps.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MARCH 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the morning of the 5th.

ADEN, MARCH 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 5-16
4 per cent. Rupee paper	84⅜
4½ per cent. Do.	90½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes	100½
Bar Silver	52
Oriental Bank Shares	£18
Chartered Bank Shares	£23
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£18-10
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£50-10

Arrival—Grantully.

Departures—Sunbeam, Knight of the Bath, and Wilton.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, MARCH 5.
(Madras time.)

At 10 p.m.	77

MONDAY, MARCH 6.

6 a.m.	68·8
10 a.m.	78·3
2 p.m.	80·9
4 p.m.	79·6

WE have been requested to state that the dance of the King's Own Regiment on the 8th instant will begin at 9-30 p.m. (Bombay time), instead of at 8-30 p.m.

WE are sorry to hear that an unfortunate difference has arisen again this year between the Bombay and Poona companies of the Bombay Volunteer Corps, with regard to the annual prize shooting rules. The Bombay Corps was formed quite independently of the Poona detachment, and later when an attempt to get up a separate Poona Volunteer Corps failed because sufficient men could not be got to join to entitle them under the rules of the Volunteer Act to a Commandant and paid Adjutant, a Poona Company was added to the B. V. R. C., for administrative purposes. This Company has since developed into two, and now G. and H. Companies of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps form a Poona detachment; but still there are not sufficient men in the Poona companies to warrant their separation, and formation into a separate Corps. During the first year of the Bombay Corps' existence some members who took an interest in rifle shooting exerted themselves and formed the "Bombay Volunteers' Rifle Association," and a prize meeting was arranged, which it was intended to make an annual event. The general public, merchants and others, of Bombay were asked to subscribe, and did contribute handsomely towards making these prize meetings attractive and successful; and they have been made decidedly one of the best features of the Corps. Poona people were not asked to contribute, and never did give anything; their subscriptions being reserved for local company matches, in which the Poona Volunteers alone competed. But the Bombay Volunteers generously threw open their prize meeting to the Poona men, on condition that they came down to shoot on the same days, and under the same circumstances, on the same range (the regimental range at Coorla) as themselves. This seems fair enough, in all conscience; but the Poona Volunteers wanted more, and laid claim to be allowed to shoot for the matches (wholly subscribed in Bombay) on their own ranges at Poona—very much superior ranges, in the respect that they are more favourable for good shooting than that at Coorla. This claim the Bombay men have always resisted; but they made a concession this year, in setting aside one match entirely for the Poona Volunteers, to which one of the Bombay officers (Captain Tennent) very liberally contributed a handsome prize. The rule was still adhered to that the Poona Volunteers, to shoot for the Corps matches counting for the Association medals, must come down to Bombay; and nothing will satisfy them but that this should be rescinded, so that they may shoot through all the matches at Poona. A meeting of the Council of the Rifle Association is to be held this evening to once again discuss the point.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Bapoojee Dhunjeebhoy Banajee, who is charged with forging a document, was brought before Mr. Patrick Ryan. Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, who were charged by the complainant, Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, with abetment of the offence, also appeared to answer the charge before the magistrate. Mr. Payne, who appeared for Mr. and Mrs. Jussawalla, contended that as it was alleged in the information that his clients had used certain forged documents in some High Court suits, the magistrate had no jurisdiction to try the case unless the superior court were to sanction their prosecution. He also pointed out, and the magistrate concurred in the contention, that there was nothing to connect the offence said to have been committed by the accused Bapoojee with his clients; and he added that the prosecution had been instituted against his clients with a view to injure them, if possible. The magistrate explained that he had reluctantly granted summonses against Mr. and Mrs. Jussawalla, remarking that the complainant in laying serious charges against them was undertaking a grave responsibility. His Worship, at the request of Mr. Superintendent Brewin, dismissed the charge against Mr. and Mrs. Jussawalla, and the accused Bapoojee was remanded to jail. The case against him will be taken up by the Public Prosecutor.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West disposed of a suit brought by Jamadar Uwad bin Oomer Uwad Algatty Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadoor, an Arab nobleman holding a high office in the service of His Highness the Nizam, against the executors of the late Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib, in which serious allegations of fraud and misappropriation to the extent of Rs. 1,20,526 were made against the deceased. He died at Bombay in August, 1878, leaving behind him, [illegible]ording to his will, property of the estimat[illegible]e of Rs. 14,91,954, of which the th[illegible]ndants, Messrs. Rustomjee Dosabhoy [illegible] Hormusjee Kummode, and Ha[illegible] were appointed exe[illegible] to obtain the taking [illegible]ealings and transac[illegible]s his agent from the [illegible]ge his estate with the [illegible]eived or retained by him [illegible]ch agent. The course of deal[illegible] parties was stated to be as [illegible]e plaintiff from time to time remitted [illegible]tator at Bombay large sums of money [illegible]dies and otherwise, which the latter used in [illegible]g investments by way of loans on the security [illegible] immoveable property or on personal security. [illegible] testator used to remit moneys to the plaintiff [illegible]derabad and to cash hoondies drawn by him. [illegible] to purchase ships, gold and silver coin, and [illegible]erchandise on behalf of the plaintiff, and [illegible]he rents of his immoveable property in [illegible] the accounts he rendered to the [illegible]time to time he used to charge [illegible] various rates, according to the [illegible] business transacted by him, [illegible]al power of attorney from [illegible]65 down to the time of his [illegible]minated in 1874, when the [illegible] account to the plaintiff, [illegible]n the honesty and good faith of the testator, and made no independent examination into the correctness of the accounts. Since his death the plaintiff had discovered that he had been carrying on a systematic course of misappropriations, which, as far as the plaintiff had been able to ascertain, amounted in the aggregate to the abovementioned sum of Rs. 1,20,526. He believed that the testator had perpetrated other frauds upon him, of which he was not at present able to set forth the particulars. The defendants denied several allegations made in the plaint, and put the plaintiff to a proof of all the specific allegations of fraud and misappropriation. The learned judge appointed Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, a Special Commissioner to take an account of the dealings and transactions between the parties. Costs were reserved until the report of the Special Commissioner had been made.

REGARDING the question of a railway from Akola to Hingoli, our Berar correspondent writes:—"Anent the para. published in your paper under the above heading, I am in a position to know that the scheme, if it can be called one, was only talked about, and nothing more. Should a company be started in Berar, it would perhaps pay 5 per cent. after seven years. I know the ground well, and it will be no easy matter to cut through rocks and to bridge the many rivulets that abound in the Berar valley. Labour in the H. A. D. is highly paid and rather scarce. The best route would be from Khamgaom to Basim, *viâ* Ballapur and Pathur. But I fail to see what object there would be in making a line of railway to Hingoli, which is not in the Berars, and is not of commercial importance."

COMMUNICATIONS for the Government of India head-quarters offices will be received at Calcutta—ordinary letters up to the 15th, and urgent letters and telegrams up to the 20th instant. After that date the offices will be opened at Simla.

NEWS has been received, we are officially informed, of the election of Lamchin as Deb Raja of Bhootan, in succession to the late Deb Raja, who died on the 3rd July last.

THE following notification respecting confidential reports has been issued:—The annual confidential report on officers of the British Army (Army Form B 194, late W. O. Form 1114) having been revised, the Commander-in-Chief in India desires to impress upon inspecting and commanding officers that there should be little difficulty in affording sufficient information on the several points enumerated therein, if instruction in those professional subjects essential to efficiency in the field, distinct from mere drill and duties of fatigue, has been systematically carried out.

COLONEL T. RUTHERFORD, officiating in Command of the 33rd Bengal N. I., goes on furlough in May next, when Lieutenant-Colonel H. Thompson, who will return from furlough about the end of this month, will probably be appointed to succeed him. In consequence Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Cologan, Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson's senior, 2nd-in-command of the same regiment, will be superseded. This, as a Calcutta contemporary remarks, seems but a poor reward for what the Government has on more occasions than one acknowledged to be that officer's "good service deserving of favourable consideration."

THE Lahore paper hears that a hostile collision is imminent between the Khudu Khel tribe and the men of Boneyr.

THE retiring Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces was to entertain all the civilians of Allahabad at dinner yesterday. There was some talk in the station, a local paper says, of a return dinner, or of some other entertainment, to signalise Sir George Couper's departure.

IT is reported from Rangoon that Mr. Dawood, a local capitalist, has undertaken to lay down a tramway in that city, as a private speculation.

THE North-West Provinces crop and weather report for the week ended on the 1st instant states:—No rain during the week, and crops have suffered from want of it in Benares, Partabgarh, Sitapur, and Jhansi. Slight damage has occurred from hail in Gorakhpur, from frost in Cawnpore and Aligarh, and from insects in Agra. Otherwise prospects are generally favourable, though prices are rising in Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Cawnpore, and Agra. A few cases of cholera and slight fever in Allahabad and some measles in Kumaun, but the general health continues good. Cow-pock has disappeared in Benares and cattle-disease in Jhansi, but the latter continues in Kumaun.

THE *Statesman* has the following on "the law's delays" in India, and their inconveniences:—"It is a serious blot on our administration of justice that a claimant cannot get his case adjudicated upon without undergoing an unnecessarily long delay, nor can a defendant get rid of, it may be, a false or mistaken charge, until he has been subjected to a grievous loss of time. A suitor travels, it may be, twenty miles to institute a suit, and having filed it and issued the usual notices, he returns home. On arriving at the kutcherry on the day for hearing, three times out of four he will find that, for some reason or other, his case does not come on on that day. Time after time this happens, and if the case be a vexatious one—not an improbable supposition—these delays are very hard on the defendant. He may be compelled to defend a frivolous suit at considerable cost, and the delays that occur are often absolutely ruinous to him. It is not an unusual thing for an undefended civil suit to last nearly a month. There may be, and frequently are, many causes operating against the speedy settlement of a defended suit, causes which only show themselves as the suit progresses; but as regards an undefended suit, there is no excuse. A little more personal supervision by the officials of the bailiff's department would, we feel sure, result in a considerable amelioration of this real grievance of mofussil residents."

SELECTION by the results of competitive examinations has been introduced in Calcutta in connection with appointments of subordinates to some Government offices. A competitive examination was held on the 20th and 21st of February under the direction of Mr. W. Webb, of the Education Department, for four appointments to clerkships in the Military Department. Seventy-six candidates presented themselves for examination, and the successful competitors in order of merit were R. C. Scott, Kali Padu Basu, O. Black, and N. E. Stark, who being in other respects eligible, were accordingly appointed to the vacancies. This examination, the *Englishman* considers, opens out a new and improved order of things in the filling up of appointments for Government clerkships. Selection by competition for these appointments has all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of the method, and the general introduction of the system as the established rule in all Government Departments would not only bring relief to heads of Department, but be of distinct value to the cause of education and the Government service generally."

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says it is reported that the identical communication made to the Porte by the Russian, German, Austrian, and Italian Embassies, with reference to the Joint Note of England and France to the Khedive, was due to the initiative of Prince Bismarck. The correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* at Vienna learns "from a trustworthy source" that Prince Bismarck intends to propose to the Powers that Egypt shall be transformed into an independent State, protected by the guarantee of Europe, in the same manner as Belgium.

ACCORDING to a Berlin telegram in the *Morning Post*, the Government censor at St. Petersburg has been imprisoned as a punishment for neglect in his examination of foreign papers.

AN appeal has been heard in the Queen's Bench on behalf of Mr. Scott Jervis, of Cherrington Park, who had been committed to prison for six weeks for not having paid a debt of £29 for oats supplied to his horses. The appeal against the committal order was dismissed, Baron Huddleston remarking that as matters were, "a man may live in luxury and splendour after having settled all his property on his wife, and, becoming bankrupt, need not pay anybody."

"FROM New York to Paris by rail in five days and a half, the land-journey only to be broken once by a two hours sea-passage"—such, says the *Daily Telegraph*, is the latest proposition submitted to the consideration of capitalists by American engineering enterprise. The plans for this gigantic undertaking have been drawn out by a Mr. Gregory, well-known in Transatlantic railway circles, whose readiness to carry them out, so soon as the necessary funds shall be placed at his disposal, may be taken for granted. His line of route, starting from the commercial capital of the States, passes through Canada, New Georgia, and Alaska to Cape Prince of Wales, whence the passengers are to be conveyed by steamer to East Cape, on the opposite Asiatic coast of Behring's Straits, and distant about forty miles from the north-western extremity of the American Continent. From East Cape the iron road to be constructed will cross Russian territory in Northern Asia until it joins the Siberian railway system, already in direct connection, through Moscow and St. Petersburg, with all the European capitals. Mr. Gregory calculates that the distance between New York and Paris, the American Paradise, can be traversed by his route in one hundred and thirty hours, something less than the time at present consumed in performing the overland journey from New York to San Francisco, and at a cost of about thirty pounds to each passenger.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE GYMKHANA SPORTS.

THE BADMINTON MATCHES.

IN the badminton matches at the Gymkhana yesterday morning, Messrs. Hart and Selby (Poona Gymkhana) beat Messrs. Beaufort and Nicholson (Byculla Club), and Messrs. A. Oliver and Walker (Bombay Gymkhana) beat Messrs. Thom and Young (Uncovenanted Service). The final will be played this morning at 7-30, between the Poona and Bombay Gymkhanas, the former being represented by Messrs. Hart and Selby, and the latter by Messrs. Oliver and Walker.

THE POLO MATCH.

LAST evening the polo match between Poona and Bombay was played on the polo ground opposite the Gymkhana. Play was commenced at five o'clock, and was continued for about an hour and a half. It was witnessed by a very large number of spectators, European and native. The sides were:—

Poona.	*Bombay.*
Mr J Thackeray, RHA (Capt)	Mr G K Remington (Capt)
Capt Jones, 2nd Bo Cavy	Mr E L Burton
Mr L Steele, E Yorkshire Regt	Mr A Craigie
Mr J Sladen, E Yorkshire Regt	Mr N S Symons

Umpires.

Mr A G Harrison — Mr C S Lyon

It was evident from the first that Bombay was too strong for Poona, the play of the former being much faster and closer than that of their opponents, who, however, showed some very smart breaks, and once or twice got the ball uncommonly near the Bombay goal. Clever strokes were given on each side, Symons and Burton playing in brilliant style for Bombay, and Steele and Sladen doing ditto for Poona. The result of the match was that Bombay won four goals to nothing. Of these Symons obtained two, and Barton one; the other being struck by accident by one of the Poona men. A year or two since a similar accident occurred in a match played between Bombay and Poona at the latter place, one of the Bombay team getting a goal for his opponents, and thus losing his side the game. Among the spectators on the ground was General Sir Frederick Roberts.

GYMKHANA DINNER.

The dinner is to take place this evening, at 8 p.m. (local time), in the pavilion.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS' RIFLE MEETING.

THE following scores were made at Coorla yesterday:—

MATCH I.—All comers.

Rank and names.	Co.	200yds	600yds	800yds	Total.
Sergt. J. Keess	C	26	21	20	67
Sergt. J. M. Lang	E	27	20	18	65
Colr. Sergt. W. F. Melvin.	E	25	13	25	63
Sergt. C. Fido	D	23	18	21	62
Vol. C. Major	D	25	18	19	62
Lce.-Corpl. Pearson	A	21	20	20	61
Lce.-Corpl. D. J. Sharp	E	25	20	15	60
Corpl. N. Devlin	A	21	23	14	58
Corpl. C. H. Buttler	C	20	19	18	57
Vol. Whitehead, G. I. P. Railway Vol.	...	24	20	13	57
Vol. F. Lillywhite	D	23	16	17	56
Sergt. Inst. J. Flannagan, G. I. P. Railway Vol.	...	25	20	8	52
Colr. Sergt. T. Brewin	D	23	10	14	47
Mr. J. Butyer	...	18	9	5	32
Vol. J. F. B. Mitchell	E	21	4	6	31

MATCH II.

Rank and names.	Co.	200yds	600yds	800yds	Total.
Col. Sergt. W. F. Melvin	E	26	23	20	69
Sergt. T. J. McClouglin	C	27	22	18	67
Vol. J. Irvine	C	25	20	20	65
Lce.-Corpl. H. Pearson	A	24	14	23	61
Lce.-Corpl. T. Brumby	B	24	20	14	58
Lce.-Corpl. A. McLaggan.	B	24	16	17	57
Vol. W. Boylett	D	23	19	13	55
Lce.-Copl. L. Steffenauer.	C	22	20	11	53
Vol. J. Weber	C	20	18	13	51
Corpl. C. Buttler	C	20	21	6	47
Vol. C. Lauder	C	17	16	11	44

MATCH III.

Rank and names.	Co.	200yds	600yds	800yds	Total.
Sergt. W. Watkins	D	26	24	23	73
Lce.-Corpl. A. E. Cumming	B	26	23	20	69
Lieut. R. S. Brown	B	24	21	21	66
Vol. J. Fido	B	25	23	17	65
Sergt. T. J. McClouglin	C	28	21	15	64
Vol. J. Irvine	C	22	23	15	60
Vol. W. Stephens	D	24	20	15	59
Vol. J. McLaggan	B	21	20	17	58
Lce.-Corpl. T. Brumby	B	25	19	8	52
Lce.-Corpl. J. Weber	C	23	15	12	50
Lce.-Corpl. C. Lauder	C	23	14	10	47
Lce.-Corpl. L. Steffenauer.	C	19	10	Ret.	29

PROGRAMME OF REGATTA.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 7TH MARCH, 1882.

Winning Post opposite the north end of the Apollo-bunder.

1ST RACE.—4-30 p. m. (Bombay time.)

Junior Pairs.—First Heat. Distance, ½ mile.

W. A. Bankier.	W. M. Macdonald.
H. Symons.	W. Gardner.

2ND RACE.—5 p. m. Junior Pairs. 2nd Heat.

A. G. Harrison.	G. Even.
F. O. Bridgeman.	L. Rivett-Carnac.

3RD RACE.—Challenge Fours. Distance, 1 mile 5-10 p. m.

POONA.	st lbs	BOMBAY.	st lbs
L. A. Gordon	11 2	R. L. Stewart	11 10
J. H. Mackay	11 5	L. P. Russell	12 0
E. H. Pickwood	11 0	A. Arthur	12 4
Stroke, W. H. Le Quesne	11 0	V. Scott	11 2
Cox—R. G. Oxenham	9 6	E. L. Baxton	9 10
Colors—Crimson.		Colors—Yellow & Black.	

4TH RACE.—Ladies' Fours. First Heat, 5-20 p. m. Distance, ½ mile.

G. Even.	W. Gardner.
W. Hughes.	A. F. Beaufort.
F. Jefferson.	H. Symons.
E. L. Barton.	G. Browne.

5TH RACE.—5-30 p. m. Double Sculls. First Heat. Distance, ½ mile.

E. H. Aitken.	W. M. Macdonald	W. A. Bankier.
A. Arthur.	A. V. Scott.	L. P. Russell.

6TH RACE.—6 p. m. Double Sculls. Second Heat.

G. Even.	W. Gardner.	G. B. Spring.
R. L. Stewart.	L. Rivett-Carnac.	E. L. Barton.

7TH RACE.—6-15 p. m., Ladies' Fours. Second Heat.

W. M. Macdonald.	F. G. H. Austen.
E. H. Aitken.	H. Bicknell.
J. H. Mackay.	W. H. Le Quesne.
L. P. Russell.	A. Arthur.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Regatta, evening.
Band, Esplanade bandstand, evening.
Gymkhana dinner, Gymkhana pavilion, 8 p.m., (Bombay time).
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m. (Bombay time.)

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 5th:—Bellingham (s), from Alexandria. Yesterday:—Bringburn (s), Newport; Argosy (s), Marseilles; Punjaub (s), Kurrachee.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—L G. Patrick Stewart (s), for Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The band of the King's Own Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade bandstand this evening, commencing at six o'clock:—

Overture	Othello	Rossini.
Selection	Belisario	Donizetti.
Valse	Jungherren Tanze	Gung'l.
Grand Selection	The Flying Dutchman	Wagner.
Valse	My Charmante	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BERAR P. W. D.—Mr. Watts, temporary Executive Engineer, East Berar Division, has been permanently appointed to that grade.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sandal, Lufra, and Naworth Castle left the dock on Saturday; the s. s. Sportsman, Marana, and Gleadowe entered on Sunday, and the s. s. Perim and Bellingham entered yesterday.

TRESPASS.—Khondia Ragoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of trespassing on the premises of Ardaseer Bomanjee at Cheera Bazaar. He was fined Rs. 20, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE AT MANMAD.—A correspondent writes:—The cotton press at this station caught fire early last week. The damages are said to be about five thousand rupees. The machinery sustained no injury. The origin of the fire remains a mystery.

BERAR COMMISSION.—Major H. D. P. Rennick, Assistant Commissioner, Ellichpur district, has obtained thirty-three months' furlough to Europe. It is very probable that Mr. Davies, from Akola, will take his place.

GAMBLERS.—Chunnoo Khoodabux and seven others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector King, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with being found gaming in a common gaming-house at Khara Talao. They were all convicted, and fined Rs. 5 each.

A BREACH OF SHIP'S DISCIPLINE.—James O'Hara, a seaman of the steamship Lady Dalhousie, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of absenting himself from that vessel without leave or sufficient reason. He was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Bhagoo, woman, aged fifty years, who died from the effects of injuries sustained on the 26th ultimo by being accidentally knocked down and run over by a municipal cart in the Falkland-road. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BERAR HEALTH RETURNS.—In the months of Sept. and Oct. last there were 21,350 births against 19,727 deaths in the six Berar districts, comprising 17,350 square miles. Fever alone carried away nearly one-half, or 10,137, and cholera 1,281. Sanitation is being enforced in all the villages, and the Sanitary Commissioner H. A. D. hopes to put down the enormous death-rate in fever.

AURANGABAD.—A correspondent writes:—Brigadier-General Sir C. J. S. Gough, K. C. B. and V. C., inspected the H. C. troops at this station, and seemed pleased with their drill. Sir and Lady Gough visited the famous caves of Ellora. The weather is becoming warmer daily, and fears are entertained of a scarcity of water. Lady Gough took a great interest in the mission schools, distributed the prizes to the successful pupils, and complimented the Revd. Ruttonji Nowroji, missionary, C. M. S., on the success attending the institutions under his charge.

THEFT.—Krishnabai, woman, and Nanabhai Dinanath were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon their own admission—prisoner No. 1 of stealing gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 307 and an embroidered jacket, the property of Balkrishna Chintoba, and prisoner No. 2 of dishonestly receiving a portion of the property, knowing it to have been stolen, and voluntarily assisting prisoner No. 1 in its disposal. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other prisoner to three months' similar imprisonment.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—A Hindoo named Mahadew Chimajee was arrested on suspicion by Inspector Jones on Sunday last, as he was found to be spending money considerably beyond his means. It appears that the man had within the last fortnight presented a woman with property of the value of Rs. 880. In his possession were found twenty tolas of gold and Rs. 216-15 in cash. The total value of the property he had amounted to Rs. 1,500. Besides this, it appears that Mahadew Chimajee had given a man named Moosa Rs. 500. He accounts for his possession of the property by stating that he found Rs. 2,400 in currency notes when he was in Allahabad about three months ago. The police are instituting further inquiries into the matter.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—Our correspondent writes:—As you anticipated, Colonel Shaw, W. C. 3rd Infantry H. C., Bolarum, has been appointed Officiating Commandant 1st Infantry H.C., at Lingawoosoor, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Havelock, who has proceeded on furlough. Captain Kennedy, M.S.C., who has held the post of Assistant Adjutant-General H. C., since April, 1878, proceeds on leave to Europe after the tour of inspection with Sir Charles Gough, V. C. (now at Ellichpur). There are three applicants for the Adjutant-Generalship, but it is expected that the mantle will fall on Captain K., of the 6th Infantry H. C., Aurangabad. There is a hitch in appointing a permanent Commandant to the 6th Infantry H. C. Colonel Justice is still in command pro tem. Captain Garrett has been appointed to officiate as 2nd in command 3rd Infantry, in the place of Colonel Shaw.

A JUDICIOUS ORDER COUNTERMANDED.—We stated in our last issue that Mr. Moore, our Collector and District Magistrate, issued an order prohibiting the burning of what the natives call *holies*, and creating a disturbance on the public streets, which was a very judicious order; but we are sorry to learn that the order was countermanded at the last moment, owing to a representation made by some of the Poona Brahmins. We trust, however, that Mr. Moore will eventually carry out his good intention.—*Deccan Herald.*

CHAINING UP A WOMAN.

TOOLSEERAM BUINAJEE, described as a merchant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, under section 341 of the Indian Penal Code, of wrongfully restraining Rahee, woman, by fixing chains to her arms and feet. Complainant, it appears, had been living in the prisoner's house at Chinch-bunder for about eighteen months. She left his house about a month ago in consequence of his wife constantly abusing her, and went to live in Coppersmith-lane. The prisoner went to her house in Coppersmith-lane, brought her back, and secured her with a chain fastened to her left wrist and an iron ring on one of her feet. On the fourth day on which she was treated thus she effected her escape by removing the chain from her wrist. She then reported the matter to the police. The prisoner at first denied the truth of the complaint, but after the complainant had made the above statement before the magistrate, he admitted it. He was convicted, and fined Rs. 20.

DEATH OF MR. NURROTUM MADHAVDAS.

WE regret to announce the death on Sunday night last of Mr. Nurrotumdas Madhavdas, elder brother of Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhavdas, guarantee broker and banker to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. Mr. Nurrotumdas was born in 1815, and was sixty-eight years old at the time of his death. He was a member of the well-known family of Roopjee Dhewjee, and was the fourth son of Shett Madhavdas Runchordas, at one time the head of the Kapole Bania caste. He had acquired a knowledge of English at the late Mr. Boswell's school in Bombay. On the death of his father, when Mr. Nurrotumdas was about twenty-two years of age, he was one of the recipients of a letter of condolence and a turban from the Bombay Government. Since that time he lived separately from his other three brothers, but was up to the day of his death joined in food, worship, and estate with Mr. Vurjeevundas, for whom he appeared to cherish great regard, and was a good counsellor to him in all matters of importance. He was one of the first batch of native gentlemen appointed to serve on the Grand Jury during the existence of the late Supreme Court. From the year 1863 he had been, with his brother Mr. Vurjeevundas and Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C. I. E., a guarantee broker and banker to Messrs. Graham and Co., the offices of which firm were closed yesterday as a token of respect to his memory. He had on different occasions proceeded on pilgrimages, as an orthodox Hindu, to Nassick and various places in Gujerat. In 1874 he suggested to his brother, Mr. Vurjeevundas, the erection of a large charitable building for the use of all high-class Hindus, with the result that the "Madhav Baug" was built some years later at a cost of about two lakhs of rupees out of their joint estate. In addition to that, Mr. Nurrotumdas contributed about Rs. 21,000 to several Hindu charities in the city; and he has by his will made several charitable bequests. Driving out on Sunday afternoon as usual, he returned home at 7-30 p. m., took his meals, and went to bed. About 10 o'clock that night he complained of a difficulty of breathing, and was at once attended to by his son-in-law, Dr. Vithaldas Morardas; but died suddenly an hour later. Yesterday morning an inquest was held on his body at his residence in Rampart-row, East, when, on the medical evidence adduced, the jury found that death was caused by failure of the heart's action consequent on chronic diarrhœa. The funeral, which took place about 7 a. m. yesterday, was very largely attended. Mr. Nurrotumdas was a leading member of his caste, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him as a quiet and unostentatious man of a benevolent disposition and of great mercantile knowledge and experience. Yesterday, during the day and evening, many friends of the deceased visited Mr. Vurjeevundas Madhavdas and the deceased's son, Mr. Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas, to express their sympathy with them.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

DISPUTES BETWEEN A BROTHER AND SISTER.

DOSIBAI AND ANOTHER *vs.* HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF.

IN this suit a decree by consent was passed by Mr. Justice West a few days since; and the defendant had deposited Rs. 7,700 with the Prothonotary, on condition that it was not to be paid over to the plaintiffs until he had applied for a review of judgment. The first plaintiff is the wife of the second, Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawalla, and sister of the defendant. On the 2nd instant the plaintiffs obtained a summons requiring the defendant to show cause why the money in the hands of the Prothonotary should not be paid to them, together with the costs of the summons. To-day Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, appeared before his lordship in chambers in support of the summons, while Mr. Bhaishanker, of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, appeared to argue against it. The latter argued that the money had been deposited conditionally, that the defendant had now discovered the forger of the letters purporting to be in his handwriting on which the judgment was based, and that he intended to apply for a review of judgment. After some discussion his lordship dismissed the summons, with costs.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

ABSENTING COUNSEL.

TO-MORROW (Tuesday) is the last day his Lordship presides in court, as he proceeds home on leave by Friday's steamer. Some cases in his Lordship's board to-day, which were likely to occupy more than two days, were therefore postponed on the application of counsel. In one case, that of Ragunandlal Churanjilal *vs.* Joharimull and others, Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for one of the defendants, and asked that the case should be heard, as it was not likely, he thought, to go over the day. Mr. Lang and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, were engaged for the plaintiff; but neither of them was present in court. Mr. Jardine stated that he was informed that Mr. Lang was busy in Mr. Justice Bayley's court, while Mr. Budroodin had gone to the Small Causes Court. His Lordship remarked that the absence of both his counsel was unfair to the plaintiff. It was unreasonable, as the object of having a double array of counsel was that one should take up a case in the absence of the other. If both the counsel could not attend, one at any rate should have given up his brief to some other counsel who could attend.

Mr. B. M. Wagle then said he was instructed to appear for the plaintiff and apply for a postponement until Thursday, on payment by his client of the costs of the defendant who appeared. With the consent of the other side, the application was granted.

ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD AGAINST A DECEASED MILLIONAIRE.

JAMADAR UWAD BIN OOMER UWAD ALGATTY *vs.* RUSTOMJEE DOSABHOY SETNA AND OTHERS.

THIS suit was brought to obtain the taking of a general account of the dealings and transactions between the plaintiff, an Arab nobleman holding high office in the service of His Highness the Nizam, and his deceased brother Jamadar Salleh bin Oomer Uwad, on the one side, and the late Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib on the other, from the 5th October, 1865; and in taking such account, to charge the defendants, executors of the estate of Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib, with the sums of money received or retained by him in fraud of the plaintiff and his deceased brother, and with all other sums which, on taking the account, might be found due to plaintiff from the estate of the testator Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib. The Hon'ble Mr. Latham and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, for the defendants, the executors of Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib. The heirs and representatives of the plaintiff's deceased brother were made nominal parties to the suit.

The plaint stated that the plaintiff and his deceased brother were jointly possessed of large property, including moneys, which they entrusted to the deceased Hajee Esmail as their agent in Bombay from the year 1865. Plaintiff used from time to time to remit to the testator in Bombay large sums of money by means of hoondies and otherwise, of which he used to make investments by way of loans, sometimes on the security of property, and sometimes on personal security. He used from time to time to remit moneys to the plaintiff at Hyderabad, and to cash hoondies drawn by plaintiff upon him at Bombay. He used to purchase ships, gold and silver coin, goods, merchandise, etc., on behalf of the plaintiff, and to receive on his behalf the rents of his immoveable property in Bombay. He used to render accounts to the plaintiff, charging him with commission for his services as agent at various rates. He held from plaintiff since 1863 a general power of attorney, which was never returned and was believed to be in the possession of the executors. The agency terminated in November, 1874. When the testator rendered his final account, which the plaintiff accepted in consequence of his implicit confidence in the correctness of the accounts and the honesty and good-faith of the testator, without making any independent examination thereof. Such confidence on the part of the plaintiff continued until after the death of the testator at Bombay on the 10th August, 1878, who had made his will on the 29th April of that year, and left behind him property of the estimated value of Rs. 14,91,954. Since December, 1878, the plaintiff had discovered that the testator had for many years past [illegible]een defrauding him, and had misappropriated [illegible] moneys without in any way accounting for th[illegible]nd that the accounts he had rendered were g[illegible]ly incorrect and fraudulent, the particulars of so[illegible] of them being as follows:—Among the loans made by the testator on the security of immoveable property were these—Rs. 1,00,000 to Burjorjee Sorabjee Lyewalla in December, 1865; Rs. 30,000 to Ramchunder Balcrishnajee in April, 1866; Rs. 17,000 to Sorabjee Temooljee in May, 1866; Rs. 55,000 to Hajee Seedik Hajee Oosman in the same month; Rs. 6,00,000 to the late Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy in January, 1866; Rs. 36,000 to Ruttonsey Mooljee in September, 1866; and Rs. 25,000 to Cursetjee Dorabjee Tabalawalla in November, 1866. A few of these loans had been paid in full, and others had been partly realised; but the result of the transactions had on the whole been a heavy loss to the plaintiff, who had recently discovered, further, that the testator received large sums of money from the mortgagors referred to, sometimes by receiving under a secret agreement higher rates of interest than those mentioned in the mortgages, and sometimes by way of premiums, commission, or brokerage on the moneys advanced. The testator never accounted for such moneys, retaining them in fraud of the plaintiff to the extent of Rs. 86,100. Among the loans made by the testator on behalf of the plaintiff on personal security in the year 1866 were Rs. 15,000 to Cummoo Hajee Yacoob, Rs. 10,000 to Oosman Wydeena, Rs. 10,000 to Hajee Tar Mahomed, Rs. 10,000 to Hajee Jacob Joosub, Rs. 10,000 to Sajun Jaffer, and Rs. 11,500 to the defendant Rustomjee Dosabhoy, making an aggregate of Rs. 66,500. Plaintiff had recently discovered that the testator received from the abovementioned debtors, by way of difference of interest, premium, commission, and brokerage, various sums of money in fraud of the plaintiff to the extent of about Rs. 4,115. He had further discovered that the testator, in the course of drawing, accepting, endorsing, or discounting hoondies or bills of exchange, dishonestly retained various sums of money aggregating about Rs. 2,295. In 1866 the testator, as the plaintiff's agent, purchased a ship called the Dominia from Hajee Mahomed Seedik for Rs. 36,000, receiving from the vendor about Rs. 2,500 as brokerage or commission, which he had dishonestly retained in fraud of the plaintiff. In January, 1867, the testator, as the plaintiff's agent, purchased a steamer called the Caranjah from the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company, Limited, for Rs. 90,000, charging the plaintiff two sums of Rs. 4,500 each as commission paid to Mr. J. A. Shepherd, the Manager of the company, and to Messrs. Dadabhoy Ruttonjee and Co. The plaintiff had recently discovered that the testator falsely charged these sums to him, retaining them to himself. In the account of the payments the testator made in respect of stores, coals, &c., supplied for the plaintiff's ships, the Dominia, the Caranjah, and the Hyderabad, he had fraudulently omitted to give the plaintiff credit for Rs. 5,000. In 1867 the testator, through his branch firm at Calcutta, purchased for the plaintiff certain goods to be shipped on board the Dominia and the Hamudi, for which he charged plaintiff Rs. 90,000. Plaintiff discovered recently that Rs. 1,500 were fraudulently overcharged by the testator in the account he rendered of the purchase of the goods. He had also dishonestly retained Rs. 550 in respect of certain transactions at Aden carried on on the plaintiff's behalf. He was a creditor of the Bank of India, Limited, for Rs. 75,000 in respect of a bill of exchange for that amount accepted, but not paid, by the bank. Of that sum Rs. 50,000 was the property of the plaintiff. The bank went into liquidation in June, 1866. In 1867 the testator received Rs. 10,000 as a dividend on the Rs. 75,000, but he fraudulently retained the whole sum, not giving the plaintiff credit for Rs. 6,666-10-8, the proportion belonging to him out of the dividend. He had also misappropriated Rs. 1,500 by way of commission or brokerage on outlays made by him in respect of the repairs done to plaintiff's houses in Bombay; and Rs. 1,300 recovered by him from the Bombay Municipality. He had, the plaintiff believed, perpetrated several other frauds, of which plaintiff was not at present able to set forth the particulars; but he claimed to charge the testator's estate with all moneys which he might hereafter ascertain to have been misappropriated. The testator kept certain private or secret books of account, in which alone he entered the moneys misappropriated by him, so that the same should not be discovered by any person having access to his ordinary books of account. The plaintiff charged that the executors should be ordered to produce those secret books of account. This suit was brought by Abdool Aziz, an Arab merchant, as one of the constituted attorneys of the plaintiff.

The defendants, the executors, in their written statement, denied that the testator charged the plaintiff commission in respect of his moneys advanced on the security of landed property, &c., but admitted that he received brokerage or commission for his trouble from the persons to whom advances were made, and also the interest which accrued due on the plaintiff's moneys which lay idle in his hands, inasmuch as in the accounts between the testator and the plaintiff no interest was ever charged on either side. It was submitted that the testator was entitled to reasonable remuneration for the work done by him for the plaintiff, and to retain for his own use the brokerage paid to him by third parties for his labour. The defendants called upon plaintiff to prove the specific allegations of fraud made in the plaint. They admitted the existence of certain books of the testator, without admitting that they were either private or secret; and affirmed that the plaintiff has had inspection of them. They submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to any interest on sums which might be found due to him in this suit; or at any rate that he was only entitled to simple interest.

The case was heard at some length, when his Lordship appointed Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, Special Commissioner to take an account of the dealings and transactions between the parties, directing that interest was to be charged at 9 per cent. per annum on what may be found due to plaintiff. Costs reserved until the report of the Special Commissioner was made.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL AND THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

AMENDMENT BILL.

AT the last meeting of the Viceregal Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to criminal procedure be taken into consideration. The motion was agreed to.

THE POWER OF GOVERNMENT TO APPEAL AGAINST AN ACQUITTAL.

The Hon'ble Maharajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore said:—My Lord, the object of the amendment which stands in my name, it will be perceived, is to expunge from the Bill that objectionable section which gives power to the Government to appeal against an acquittal. Such a provision, as far as I am aware, does not find a place in the Criminal Code of any civilized nation, and it did not exist in our own code when it was originally passed. It was inserted at the same time that the clause for the enhancement of punishment on appeal was first introduced, and as under the benign influence of the liberal views of your Lordship's Government that provision will no longer disfigure our code, it is fitting that its companion clause should also go out at the same time. It is idle to say, I submit, that, without such a power in the hands of Government, the ends of justice are likely to be defeated when in the absence of a similar provision in their codes, no complaint of failure of justice is heard of among other civilised nations of the world. To give this exceptional privilege to the Government would imply a want of sufficient confidence in our magistracy, which cannot be conducive to the administration of justice in our Criminal Code. I beg to move that, in same Bill, Sections 417 and 427 be omitted, and the consequent alteration made in Sections 422, 423 and 431.

The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds said that that section did not apply to jury cases at all, because if a jury found a prisoner guilty, and the Judge did not agree with the verdict, he could refer the case to the High Court. On the other hand, if the Judge agreed with the jury, it was hardly likely that the Government would desire to appeal against the acquittal. Therefore it was confined to criminal trials held by a Judge and assessors, and in these cases he thought that, if the power was strongly exercised, it would be useful to prevent failures of justice. This provision was perfectly defensible in principle. Appeals existed, because it was desirable that the mistakes of the lower courts should be amended by the higher courts, and there was as much chance of a failure of justice arising through an acquittal as through an injudicious punishment.

The Hon'ble Durga Churn Law had great pleasure in seconding the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Plowden said, he was afraid he would not be able to support the proposal of his hon'ble colleague. They had got to consider the actual facts. Though it was true the court which tried a case, and had the evidence of witnesses before it, was able to come to a very satisfactory decision on a question before it, yet they knew that there were cases in which the court gave a very bad judgment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite could not be against the very limited power given to the Government in this law. As to the argument about the codes of other nations, it would require a great deal of knowledge to know what those provisions were; but in England it had long been a matter of discussion whether an appeal in criminal cases should not be allowed; and it had been argued that if an appeal were allowed in cases of conviction, it would also have to be allowed in cases of acquittal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, speaking from his own experience as a Judge of the High Court for eight years, he thought the provision absolutely necessary. He had seen cases in which, if it had not been for this power, some of the worst criminals would have got off. He could not help thinking that there was a feeling amongst some members of the native community of great tenderness on behalf of culprits. They seemed to think that the great object was not to see that the ends of justice were carried out; but that if there was any possibility of getting the man off, he should be left off. He did not think this was a safe principle to lay down.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes said the matter had been discussed before, and all the Governments of India were communicated with, and they were all unanimously in favour of that provision, which, as it had been cautiously used, had proved of great value, and no cases of complaint against the use of the authority had been brought to notice during the four years that elapsed after it was introduced.

The president, in reply to a question from Dr. Hunter, said, he believed there was now a public prosecutor in England; but until recently no such person existed, and cases were brought forward by private individuals.

His Excellency the Viceroy.—I have listened very carefully to the discussion which has taken place, and to the opinions which have been expressed on both sid[illegible] Maharajah, [illegible] events my ow[illegible] desirable to a[illegible] rajah upon [illegible] not a new [illegible] various occasions by the Government of India and local Governments. It is not a question on which I should feel myself justified in taking action without further enquiry than I have yet been able to institute. It is one on which the opinion of local Governments ought to be taken before any change is made. I think that careful and cautious reform is the only wise course for the Government of India to adopt, and I have not myself had an opportunity of giving to this question that full consideration, or of consulting those persons, whose opinions, it appears to me, I am bound to take into consideration before adopting a change involving the abandonment of a principle which has been adopted most deliberately by the Legislature of this country. Under these circumstances my counsel to the members of this Council is not to adopt this amendment on this occasion. I have the fullest intention of fulfilling my promise to the Maharajah to give the matter my attention; but if I am asked to say aye or nay to this amendment at the present moment, I have no choice but to oppose it.

The amendment was then put to the meeting and lost.

SPECIAL PROTECTION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The Hon'ble Durga Churn Law then moved the following amendments:—

(1) that in line one, for the words "European British subject," the word "person" be substituted;

(2) that in line four, for the words "European British subject," the word "person" be substituted; and

(3) that the words "which would have jurisdiction over such European British subject in respect of any offence committed by him at the place where he is detained, or to which he would be entitled to appeal from any conviction for any such offence be omitted.

In support of these amendments, the hon'ble member read a newspaper extract.

The Hon'ble Rajah Shiva Persad thought it would only be a mere act of justice to support the amendment.

The Hon'ble C. H. Crosthwaite.—I oppose the amendment because it is not necessary. We have, I think, in the present Bill given ample security to the liberty of every class of Her Majesty's subjects. There are three cases in which a person may be wrongfully detained in custody. He may be detained by a private person. He may be detained by a Magistrate under an order given illegally or on insufficient evidence or without proper reasons and due consideration, or he may be detained by a Magistrate in a purely arbitrary manner without any show of law at all. Now, my Lord, the first case is amply provided for by the provisions regarding wrongful restraint contained in section 100 of the present Bill. The person injured, or his relatives, or some one on his behalf can petition the Magistrate, who may institute a search for the person detained, may have him brought before him and pass suitable orders regarding him. In the second where the person is detained under an illegal or erroneous order made by a Magistrate, all that has to be done is to present a petition to the High Court, who have the most ample powers to deal with the case by releasing the detained person with or without bail or security. The third case, the detention of a person by a Magistrate without any written order or show of law at all, is one that I can hardly think is within the range of possibility. As to cases where a person is detained from political reasons under an order of the Executive Government, such an order can only be passed in the exercise of a power conferred by law, and the High Court would have no authority in such a case whether the person detained was or was not a British subject.

The Hon'ble Maharajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore thought that, if there was protection afforded, why should there be special provisions for the British subject? He thought the distinction between Europeans and natives in the matter of life and liberty could not but have an injurious effect.

The Hon'ble Major Baring said Mr. Stokes had produced this code, which was a re-enactment of the existing law, and a re-arrangement which was considered an improvement by competent authorities on the old arrangement. There were only three amendments. These were all, he believed, considered good amendments, in conformity with native opinion; and though native opinion rather sympathised to an extreme degree with culprits, that was only the natural outcome of the Hindoo religion, and also it was one of the most amiable traits of the native character, that they sympathised with suffering of all kinds. But the Hon'ble Durga Churn Law said they wanted something more than the amendment. But the real issue was were they to accept this Code and these three amendments, which were accepted generally by this Council and public opinion, or should they allow the whole thing to be postponed until they could consider this amendment. That was the issue which presented itself to his mind. At the same time he wished to say that the point was well worthy of attention on other grounds, but it was clear that if, on every occasion when this codification went on, the whole merits of the case were to be discussed over again, just as if it were an entirely new law, the process of codification would become impossible, and they would have to fall back into the somewhat chaotic state which preceded codification. Therefore he opposed the amendment, though he sympathised with its object.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs said that this amendment seemed to him to form portion of a very large principle which they would have to go into if they took it up at all. These sections, which the Hon'ble Member had objected to, formed part of the chapter of the Code referring to British-born subjects. That portion would be imperfect if the alteration were made. At the same time it had been clearly shown that the lowest of Her Majesty's subjects in India were exactly in a similar position to that which was provided by this law for British-born subjects. Under these circumstances, he would vote against the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes said he objected to this amendment—first of all, because it would turn the section into nonsense. Any member could ascertain this for himself by scoring out the words and seeing the effect it produced: secondly it would interfere with the law as relating to British-born subjects; and thirdly, he objected to it for the strong reason that it was not necessary. He had reason to believe that the hon'ble member must at first have been unaware of the important amendment contained in Section 100, and the British Indian Association also ignored this section, and therefore must be presumed to have been unaware of its existence. They had further overlooked the fact that this section, dealing with revision, had greatly extended the powers of the High Court. The cases which had been cited by the Hon'ble Durga Churn Law could not occur if this Code were once passed. The Maharajah had said that the present law proved insufficient, but the amendments had been passed to meet these deficiencies. The Maharajah had also asked what was the use of the law relating to British subjects. Perhaps it was superfluous, but it formed a portion of the law relating to Europeans, and if it was withdrawn it would be sure to produce great agitation.

His Excellency the President said it was not necessary for him to say that no one could be more opposed to arbitrary or illegal acts than he was, and he would desire to give to every person in this country, of whatever race, the fullest security against suffering such grievous wrongs as would result from illegal or improper imprisonment. But he ventured to hope that sufficient provision had been made in this Bill to give security against acts of that kind. He must say, however, that he entirely sympathised with what he thought was the feeling at the bottom of the amendment which had been moved. He thought the real meaning of the amendment was that the hon'ble member felt a certain amount of disinclination to there being such a chapter as chapter XXXIII of the Bill—a chapter providing a special mode of procedure for Europeans and Americans. He would be very glad to see it possible to place every person, not only on the same footing,—for that, he thought, the present Bill could do—but in the same words and on the same footing. But no one who recollected the history of questions of this kind in this country could doubt that to deal with them was to touch a very delicate question. There had been questions raised in which the Government of the day had been beaten in this very Council. They were questions not to be lightly entered upon, not to be entered upon without full consideration and without consultation, not only on the part of the Government here, but on their part with the Government at home. Under these circumstances he would strongly recommend that part of the Bill should be left alone. Whether any alterations could be made from time to time would always be a matter of attention. But he thought it would be impossible at the present moment to open a question of that magnitude, and complication, and difficulty without a great deal more consideration than the Council or Government could give to it at the present time. This brought them to the question on which Major Baring had touched, whether they should not wait until all these amendments had been got together instead of passing the Bill at the present time. He hope the Council would not take that course. He felt a great personal interest in the amendments which it was proposed to make, and he thought it would be a very great misfortune if they were not introduced now, and the country was deprived of their benefit for another twelve months. Let them take the enhancement of penalties. That was a case which was going on from day to day, and he thought it a most undesirable power to have, because it was a distinct discouragement to a man who thought he had been aggrieved to resort to appeal: and he should be sorry to keep the people of India from this amendment, because there were further amendments which might be introduced.

He was glad this discussion had been raised he thought it did good, and would bring points under the attention of the Executive Government which it was desirable they should consider. But, as he had said before, it was reasonable to expect the Government to deal hastily with questions of this magnitude. On the amendments the opinion of Government was definitely expressed. They appeared to him to be calculated to confer considerable benefit on the people of the country, and therefore he trusted that, without adopting the amendments of his hon'ble friend Durga Churn Law, the Council would pass this Bill, so that the people of India might have the advantage of those improvements which had been introduced.

The amendments were lost, and the Bill as originally before the Council was passed.

BENGAL.

RULES FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.—A revised edition of the "Rules, Bye-laws, Regulations, and Notifications relating to the Port of Calcutta, with Schedule of Port, Pilotage, Jetty, and Wharf charges," has just been issued. The title is a comprehensive index to the contents of the book, which it only remains to be said is excellently bound and printed. To agents and masters of vessels the book must be indispensable. It is published under the authority of the Port Commissioners.—*Englishman.*

ASSAULT ON A TRAMWAY INSPECTOR.—M. E. Burridge, an inspector in the employ of the Calcutta Tramway Co., charged Mr. W. Sandford at the Calcutta Police Court, with having assaulted him. Complainant stated that he went round inspecting the tickets of all the passengers in the tramcar; all the other passengers had shown him their tickets, but when he came round to defendant, inspection was refused him. He insisted, and the ticket was ultimately shown him; he took the ticket, and tore a piece off a corner, as he did with all other tickets to identify it as being a used ticket. Defendant, who objected to this, thereupon twisted his hand, seized him by the throat, and very nearly pushed him off the foot-board of the car, where he was then stand[illegible]

CURIOUS C[illegible]

AT the Calcutta Po[illegible] before Mr. B. L. Gup[illegible] Armenian money-len[illegible] trial, of having cheate[illegible] seller, in respect of 41[illegible] and 3 maunds 23 seers [illegible] The Magistrate, in his [illegible] of the case as follows: [illegible] is that the accused cam[illegible] two or three occasions [illegible] fruits, and on the 4th [illegible] the aforesaid quantitie[illegible] required for shipment [illegible] plainant to bring over [illegible] weigh and deliver them [illegible] cash immediately on [illegible] accompanied by two other [illegible] went to his house with [illegible] there weighed out an[illegible] complainant then aske[illegible] none. The accused sai[illegible] ping these goods; com[illegible] you shall be paid." [illegible] manded payment, and [illegible] money would be paid the [illegible] to this, asked the ac[illegible] away. He called the [illegible] used told him to call [illegible] the last time the com[illegible] in his house. He repe[illegible] day, but never succeede[illegible] with the accused. He [illegible] took no steps until he t[illegible] party, namely, to the [illegible] Sodun Dey, a fruit seller [illegible] fendant's house. It was "[illegible] to a third party," says the c[illegible] convinced he the defendant, [illegible] I had hopes. I found he [illegible] much lower rate. After I [illegible] very next morning I came [illegible] plain." The case for the defence is that the contract of sale was not with him, that the goods were sold by the complainant to Paul Carapiet and Co., that Paul Carapiet pledged the goods to the accused for money advanced by him, that Paul Carapiet & Co., paid to the complainant a sum of Rs. [illegible] in part payment for the fruitts, and that for the balance Paul Carapiet & Co., and not the defendant, is liable. No legal evidence has been given to the alleged money transaction between the accused and Paul Carapiet and Co., and no money advanced by Stephens is credited in the company's cash book produced in evidence, but the alleged cashier of the firm, Subuldass Mallick, has been called to swear to the fact that the complainant visited Paul Carapiet in his office, agreed to supply him with fruits, and was paid on the 4th Jaunary a sum of Rs. 250 on account of fruits purchased. He admits that he saw no fruits delivered or brought into the office godown, and he has no personal knowledge of any transaction between the accused and Carapiet, but he has put in evidence a *khatta* book to prove the alledged payment of Rs. 250 to the complainant. When, however, I came to examine this *Khatta* book and to consider the testimony of this most important witness for the defence' I cannot help concluding upon the plainest indications thatd his testimony is a tissue of barefaced falsehoods, and his *Khatta* book a piece of clumsiest forgery. Thus in this case we find the accused first visit the complainant's shop on one or two occasions to make petty purchases. He then buys goods of a large value upon promises of immediate cash payment after delivery has been given in his house; he put off the payment to the next day. The next day he does not pay. Since then he evades an interview with the complainant. Meanwhile he does not ship the goods to China, which was his ostensible object in making the purchase, but he resells the goods a week after at considerably lower rates, and a portion of it at nearly half its price. Lastly, when the complainant applied to this Court for a process, defendant denied the contract and the promise of cash payment, and attempted to shift the liability upon a company which no longer existed, which had made purchases, but never paid, and the proprietor of which, Carapiet, described as once an intimate friend of Stephen's, had admittedly absconded. I find that the accused went to the complainant's shop with the deliberate intention of defrauding him, and that the story which has been put forward in his defence is entirely false, and has been set up in pursuance of his original dishonest intention. I find the accused C. N. Stephen guilty of the offence of cheating as described in the charge, and under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code I sentence him to rigorous imprisonment for nine months.

MADRAS.

RAINFALL.—The following sympathetic letter has been received by two planters at Vythery:—"MOST RESPECTED SIR,—Being overburdened with sorrow, seeing your honor's Coffee Estates decaying on account of want of rain, so I have this day ascended the hills to have some ceremonies performed for rainfall on all your estates; you can expect rain by next full moon. After you have had and abundant fall of rain I intend paying a visit to everyone of your honors, when all of you should assist me in building sheds, chuttrums, and temples throughout. I am writing this hoping that your honors will be pleased to inform all the gentlemen. I humbly beg to remain, Your respected Sirs, yours obediently, Ramasawmy Iyer, living in a mountain footing of the whole Malabar."—*Mail.*

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR.—The Right Hon'ble M. E. Grant Duff, accompanied by the two Misses Duff, Captain Awdry, Private Secretary, Major Spencer, Military Secretary, and Captain Cavendish, Aide-de-Camp, left Madras on Friday evening, at 6 p. m., by the ordinary mail train for Mettapolliam *en route* to Ootacamund. His Excellency's saloon carriage was attached to the train. The Hon'ble R. Davidson, Chief Secretary to Government, the Hon'ble W. Hudlestone, the Hon'ble J. R. Kindersley, the Rajah of Pittapore, Colonel Shaw-Stewart, Major Galloway, Messrs. A. T. Arundel, Saunders, Boultbee, and a few native gentlemen were on the platform, to see His Excellency leave for Coimbatore. Mr. H. E. Church, Traffic Manager, travelled by the train. A salute of seventeen guns were fired from the saluting battery of Fort St. George, announcing His Excellency's departure.—*Madras Mail.*

WYNAAD GOLD MINING.—A well informed correspondent in the Wynaad writes to us:—"To those who have embarked money in Wynaad gold shares I would tender the advice—particulary unpalatable, perhaps, at this juncture, to restrain their natural impatience for 'results.' Several companies, as is well known, are either crushing, or with machinery ready to commence that process. Yet delay must still be looked for, for water, which is mostly relied upon as a motor, is very scarce—insufficient, in almost every case, to drive night and day, as mining machinery is usually driven. Something like the following may be predicted of Wynaad gold mining for the next three or four months. Occasional short crushings, say of a few hours per week, the results of which will be pronounced or implied as unfair and therefore unreliable, and as such unsafe for publication. In June, when the moonsoon rains will have set in, the arrangements of a few more companies will be completed, and some eight or ten miles will be set going in full swing. Those who fail to realise the promises of prospectus makers, will have the poor advantage of companionship in misfortune; on the other hand, if only one succeeds, the success will be held as a justification of the gold venture as a whole. Insufficient waterpower will probably excuse imperfect reports between now and the middle of June, than the all-important question 'to be or not to be?' must be settled."—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE MURREE RAILWAY PROJECT.—A preliminary meeting for the promotion of the Murree Railway Company was held last Tuesday afternoon, in the office of the Simla Alliance Bank at Rawulpindi. One thousand shares have been already subscribed for, by forty shareholders, though the memorandum of Association has not yet been forwarded for registration. The meeting above referred to was presided over by General Sir M. A. Biddulph. General Hill, Colonels Perkins and Stewart, Major Young, Captains Blake and Walsh, Mr. J. E. Miller, and a large number of other gentlemen, European and native, were present. The report, on the preparation of which the promoters were engaged since the first meeting last year, was read by Mr. Whymper, who said that the promoters had under-estimated the probable value of the traffic. The promoters counted on an income of five lakhs, upon a capital of fifteen or sixteen. The promoters, said Mr. Whymper, had seen no reason to doubt the accuracy their first estimate of the cost of the Railway. Government, he added, had been very liberal in the way of concessions as to land and guarantees.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

INSPECTION OF 3RD PUNJAB RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

THERE was a general inpection on the 28th. Feby. of the 3rd Punjab Railway Volunteers at Saharunpore by Major General Bright. From the limited number of European residents, there was quite a respectable muster, and the various evolutions the men were put through seemingly gave satisfaction to the inspecting officer. The General expressed his approval of all that he had witnessed, and of the creditable manner the different movements had been gone through, &c., and impressed on all the necessity of continuing in constant practice and attendance to drills and parades, which alone produced perfection.—*Indian Herald.*

SPORTING AT CALCUTTA.

THE PAPER CHASE CUP.

NEVER since Paper Chasing was first started in the City of Palaces, has the *Paper Chase Cup*, which is of comparatively modern origin, come off with anything approaching the eclat with which, from a variety of causes, it was invested on Thursday morning. The attendance was more than a bumper; it was something enormous, and open as the country was for the finish, it was a matter of difficulty to get even standing room within sight of the winning flag, while the Red Road from the Gurriah Hat corner to the turn towards Tollygunge was lined three deep with carriages of all descriptions, from the lordly coach to the humble ticca. Coaching by the way has quite taken a start, and the four handsome teams out lent quite a holiday aspect to the gathering. Lord William was there with his handsome team of whole bays, Mr. Hilldale with a very blood like black team, while "the Major" tooled a mixed team of browns and chesnuts, which had never been together before, and very well they looked and went. There was a perfect "Ladies Gallery," on Paikparah's coach, which was horsed with three very handsome greys and a black.

The paper was carried by Mr. Lloyd on Shamrock, and Mr. Latham on Foxhall; the former jumping as he always does like a bird. The following were entered for the Cup, and with the exception of one or two occasional pursuers who were not qualified by the terms of the Cup to start, they certainly were the pick of our paperchasers.

Mr. N. S. Watkins'	Rona.
Mr. Garben's	Nelly.
Mr. Lawrence's	Lowlander.
Mr. P. D. Estrien's	Cinders.
Mr. E. W. Collin's	Black Prince.
Mr. N. de Peel's	Skipper.
Mr. W. J. M. Beresford's	St. Patrick.
Mr. O'Malley's	Gipsy.
Mr. Ollis'	Telescope.
Mr. Æ. L. Paske's	Anonyma.
Mr. T. S. Anderson's	Commissioner.
Mr. Landerdale's	Ramornie.
Lord W. Beresford's	Mariner.
Major Cook's	Claret.
Mrs. Cook's	Champion.
[illegible]	Cripple.
[illegible]	Magpie.

[illegible]een interest taken in the [illegible]han one Sweep was got [illegible] in virtue of his previous [illegible]ost cases installed favor- [illegible] and Claret, his stable

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[illegible] host of supporters. Mari- [illegible] supposed to be favored by [illegible] of his noble owner across a [illegible] when next our crack lady [illegible] illusions with the very best [illegible] fully believe that after her [illegible] the paper chase her mount [illegible] confidence and coin. I have [illegible] of riding than the finish for [illegible] we had such a close thing [illegible] and never was a race for the [illegible] been so easily lost, so prettily [illegible] gallant owner's weight, was [illegible] considered the best horse in [illegible] despite the fact of his being [illegible] latest shipment, was also a [illegible] d, as the result showed, very [illegible] ders, Black Prince, and Tele- [illegible] rses, also met with a modicum [illegible] handsome little Ram's Hornie [illegible] cked by her stable. What she [illegible] we must wait till next cold [illegible] this occasion she and her rider [illegible] p almost before entering on [illegible] is much to be regretted, as her [illegible] t of success. Nelly and Low- [illegible] was very properly a long one, [illegible] ld not make out the exact re- [illegible] the horses, I could see that a [illegible] Mariner were well to the front. [illegible] Patrick came up, and Cinders [illegible] g to the head of affairs, but the [illegible] im, and he speedily died away. [illegible] signs of having had enough, [illegible] William's fine riding, lost a lot of [illegible] y for Claret, who was gradually [illegible] ween himself and the leaders of [illegible] last fence but one St. Patrick [illegible] ss, but, being quickly straight- [illegible] gain and was soon on even terms [illegible] well-timed reminder conveyed [illegible] n of a riding whip soon sent the [illegible] o his bridle, and it was, so far [illegible] oing to be a ding-dong race for [illegible] it proved, both horses rising at [illegible] ether. St. Patrick was, however, [illegible] equired condition being unequal [illegible] d, rising only half high enough at the hurdle, he came down a buster. Champion flew the fence in magnificent form at a pace we have never seen equalled on Cup day before, and despite the brilliant finish of the Major and Lord William, who were both hard at it, Mrs. Cook won the Paper-chase Cup of 1882, amidst the longest and loudest cheering Ballygunge has ever heard, Major Cook a good second, Lord William third.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.

The annual competition which took place on Tuesday, 28th February, and Wednesday, 1st March, for the Club Gold Medal resulted as follows. There was also a handicap for a silver cup.

18 Holes.

Mr. Morison	... Scratch	...	...	...	98
„ Morriss	... „	..	...	...	99
„ McNair	... „	...	...	...	107
„ Smellie	... 107	allowed	9 net	...	98
„ Campbell	... 120	„	20 „	...	100
„ Cornwall	... 112	„	10 „	...	102
Col. Low	... 112	„	8 „	...	104
Major Mackenzie	. 119	„	14 „	...	105
Mr. F. Mitchell	... 110	„	3 „	...	107
„ H. Mitchell	... 110	„	3 „	...	107
„ Pickford	... 119	„	10 „	...	109
Capt. Riddell	... 125	„	16 „	...	108
Mr. Lemon	... 119	„	10 „	...	109
„ Begg	... 120	„	10 „	...	110
„ Bell-Irving	... 126	„	14 „	...	112
„ Bain	... 130	„	16 „	...	114
„ G. Henderson	. 133	„	18 „	...	115
„ Halford	... 134	„	16 „	...	118
„ Saunders	... 138	„	18 „	...	120
„ Oxley	... 145	„	24 „	...	121
„ Alston	... 144	„	20 „	...	124
„ Stewart	... 141	„	18 „	...	123

Mr. Morison proved to be the winner of the club medal.

Mr. Smellie won the cup.

Mr. Morriss still retains the challenge cup, as his score of 46 on 9 holes has not been tied or beaten during the 12 months ending on club medal day. His score for the previous year was 43.

In the evening, after the match, about 44 members of the club sat down to a *recherché* dinner at the Hotel de Paris, Mr. Morriss, the Captain, occupying the chair. Mr. Morrison, the winner for the fourth time of the medal, who is shortly leaving India, was the guest of the evening.—*Englishman.*

THE BOURSE OF PARIS.

At the present moment, when everything connected with the state of the financial world in France, and in Paris in particular, is of general interest, the following information about the Bourse of Paris, and about the various French stocks dealt in there, from the *Rèvue Financière* of the *Journal Illustré*, dated "Paris, 5th February, noon," will be found both useful and interesting. Speaking of the state of the Bourse, the writer says:—"After great excitement, which lasted about forty-eight hours, the Bourse wears a little satisfactory aspect, and the state of panic, which at one time seemed likely to end in a terrible collapse, is now a little appeased. Even the most favourite stocks, which were neither dealt in by the speculators nor were affected in any way by this huge gambling that had been going on, were quite unsaleable. But once again there is a little healthier feeling, and people have come out to buy; in fact, for the first time this week, some cash transactions have been reported." The writer speaking of the measures adopted to check the panic says:—"The tranquillity which is now apparent on the Bourse shows that the steps taken to remedy the evils were in the right direction, but it is simple nonsense for people to say that the effects of all this will be over in a few hours, or even days. It is impossible to say how far and to what extent this ruinous speculation may have spread, and which 'banques' and 'maisons des banque' may or may not be affected. At such times, all over the world, people try to conceal their losses. Nor is this wrong; for silence is the best course to observe at such times. It is no use shutting our eyes to the fact that the evil is very widespread, and in all probability it will take months and months before things assume their normal position. The fall in the value of stocks has been so large and so rapid, that it is to be feared that the settlement of the 15th February will be quite as heavy as—if not heavier than—that of the 31st January." We may here observe that news was received here by wire after the 15th that the settlement had passed off favourably, all things considered. The writer thus continues with the description of the various stocks:—"The first to recover, as was of course anticipated, were the Rentes la Rente Italienne, which had been considerably affected; they went up at once to 86-10, and a still further rise is expected in them, as the Italian Government have decided to abolish certain duties and conditions which have hitherto been considered in the way of their being easily saleable. Le Turc is, as it always has been, rather 'lourd' and sticks at 11-90. L'Obligation Egyptienne Unifié is equally feeble at 327. La Banque de France is quoted at 5,250; there has been an accession of gold of 23 millions. Le Crédit Foncier has been said to have changed hands at 1,590. La Banque d'Escompt are dull at 740; La Société Financière at 400. La Banque de Paris is quoted at 1,125; La Générale at 600, and it has been decided by 'le conseil d' administration' of this institution not to increase their dividend, as was contemplated, till next year." And now we come to the "affaire scandaleuse"—l'Union Générale. And this is what the writer says:—"About these there is nothing to say—the shares have no value, and perhaps never had any. Le conseil d'administration have decided to place the accounts and affairs of this bank before the shareholders, and all Paris awaits the disgraceful revelation with interest not unmixed with anxiety. The Union has shown how banking business can be made to give fictitious values to worthless objects, and how the moneys of the public can be shamefully wasted for the advancement of party or personal interests. We shall say nothing about this till we see what the directors and managers of this unfortunate institution have got to say for themselves." *Nous verrons.*

A BURMAH COAL MININIG PROJECT.

We notice in the Rangoon papers the following advertisement:—

The British Burmah Syndicate.

This Syndicate is being formed for the purpose of acquiring from the Indian Government concessions of several tracts of land containing coal measures, in the newly discovered coal regions of British Burmah, the development of which will revolutionise the present system of European supply, and give enormous profits to those engaged in it.

Subscriptions are invited in sums of not less than £25 towards the amount of £10,000 required. Such an opportunity for investing, with a prospect of enormous gain, it is believed, seldom presents itself.

The following members form a Committee of Management, viz.:—

[illegible] C. Knowles, Bart., F.R.S.
[illegible], Junior, United Service Club.
[illegible] Colonel Darvill, late 108th Regiment.
[illegible] al Abbot, Junior, United Service [illegible]
[illegible] Stephen, J. Hill, K. C. M. G., C. B.
[illegible] lvey, Esq.
[illegible] Esq., Consul for Liberia.
[illegible] gton, Esq. (Bank of Bombay).
[illegible] Wemyss, Esq. (late 48th Foot), Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, London, S. W.

Cheques to be crossed "Messrs. Drummond."

Any further information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

HUGH FALVEY, C. E., Hon. Secy.
7, Pall Mall, London S. W.

The signature at the foot looks very like that of a gentleman connected with the late Imperial Silver-Lead Mining Co. If that Mr. Falvey, and the Mr. Falvey, who signs this advertisement be the same, then it seems to us that those who have money to invest would do well to recall the history of the latter days of the Imperial Silver-Lead Mining Co., and with that recollection before them, to examine this Burmah project very carefully. About the Burmah coal fields, all that it is necessary to say at present is that the Geological Department of the Government of India would probably be exceedingly grateful for any information on the subject.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-second annual report of the National Rifle Association was issued yesterday. Comparing it with the reports of former years, it will be found that financially the association is not making progress. The receipts from all sources were £1,325 less than in 1880. The number of annual subscribers has fallen from 949 in 1880 to 428 last year. There was also a decrease in the number of entries at Wimbledon. This the council attributes to the general depression of incomes throughout the country, "and also to the great heat, which was at times so intense as to oblige some of the competitors to abstain from shooting." The court-martial in the alleged fraudulent marking case cost £493. The council, however, speak with satisfaction at the result of the competitions, and hope that they will not have to reduce the prize-list this year. The undoubted success of the Mullens prize contest, at unknown distances (to establish which Mr. J. A. Mullens gave £2,362 10s.) has induced Messrs. Brinsmead and Sons to offer a challenge [illegible] for similar terms by teams from the Royal Navy, the regular army, the militia, the yeomanry, and the volunteers.

The report states that "a growing tendency was observable on part of some of the competitors to take an unreasonably long time in firing," and the council "regret that hits upon the wrong target still occur more frequently than should be the case." Colonel C. Lindsay has notified to the council that the St. George's Vase Committee will increase its subscription to the association funds from £200 to £300.

It is notified that there is likely to be a match between our volunteers and the National Guard of the United States at the next Wimbledon Meeting, and Sir Henry Halford, Earl Waldegrave, Major Young, and Mr. A. P. Humphry have been selected to arrange the conditions of the match. The council intend to spare no effort to carry out the contest in a manner worthy of its importance.

A noticeable improvement in this year's report is the addition of a column showing the averages made in 1880, so that the progress or otherwise may be readily seen. Thus, we find that in the Alfred, at 200 yards, with the Snider, the average had fallen from 27·20 in 1880 to 17·21 last year. This was owing to the alteration of position, which in 1880 was "any" and last year was standing. This has been used as an argument against the standing position; but if the results show anything, surely they show that shooting in the standing position—the readiest and most usual in warfare—has been completely neglected. All the Army contests show an improved average; but the average of the Public Schools fell from 395·16 in 1880 to 369·35 last year. The average for the Elcho Shield was 205·25 against 204·75 the previous year. The Milita average was 14·33 in seven shots at 500 yards, with twenty-one competitors. This was a new contest, and cannot be compared, but testing it against the shooting of the boys in the Spencer Cup contest at the same range we find the boys made an average of 22·23. In the great contest of the meeting—that for the Queen's Prize—there was a falling off in the first stage from 74·68 in 1880 to 73·00 in 1881, but in the second stage there was an improvement, 48·85, being the average of 1880, against 60·30 last year.

The decision of the council with reference to the new rules as to position will not be given till the annual meeting, on the 21st of February. Petitions urging the council to adhere to the new rules are being sent in very numerously signed by commanding officers and by men likely to have weight with the council.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 10th.

THE SPORTSMAN'S EXHIBITION.

This Exhibition was duly opened on Aug. 9th at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. There are no prizes offered for competition in any department of the Exhibition, which is a general, and in many respects unique, collection of objects connected with almost every sport that might be named. The collection is an extensive one, the stands covering the entire area of the Hall. The galleries are occupied by bicycles and tricycles, to the number of some two thousand, and these are supposed to be a separate exhibition promoted by the Stanley Bicycle Club. The exhibition cannot fail to be popular, especially as, until it closes, the admission money will be no more than a shilling. The visitor may at first be disappointed at the utter absence of classification either in the Exhibition or in the catalogue. The different classes of objects are distributed hither and thither without system, and the catalogne is simply a list of exhibitors with the number of their stand, and a summarised description of the articles shown. It is therefore impossible to give any approximation of the number of exhibits, or to find a particular object by reference to a given number, as in ordinary exhibitions. With so many thousands of exhibits, great and small, such an arrangement would of course have been out of the question; but the directors of the Exhibition in future years should seriously consider whether it would not be better for both exhibitors and visitors if the objects were classified and shown in distinct sections. At present a visitor interested in guns will have to seek out stands in different parts of the building; and the same may be said of boats, cricket apparatus, carriages, and, indeed, of all the entries.

In a Sportsman's Exhibition the highest class of exhibit will no doubt be considered by most visitors to be the weapons of offence and defence shown by the gunmakers. The names of Purdey, Adams, Reilly, Watson, Lancaster, Holland, Bland, Woods, Cogswell, and Harrison, of London; and Greener, Tolley, Turner, Needham, and Powell, of Birmingham, will be sufficient guarantee to the value of this feature of the Exhibition, although it would have been more effective if, in this instance above all, the stands had not been scattered promiscuously over the Hall. Only the very latest improvements are shown. We did not see a muzzle-loader in the whole collection, and nothing seemed to be looked at amongst the fowling-pieces but hammerless guns. There are many beautifully-finished weapons in the Exhibition, with all that is best in top and side lever, rebounding locks, choke bore, and cartridge ejector. There are dainty little rifles, to be shot by which any rook or rabbits ought to feel proud; massive elephant rifles, to be weilded by strong men against strong beasts; guns of four barrels, two barrels, one barrel. In Lancaster's collection there is a breechloader built for a lady; Purdy and Sons have three guns and double rifles exquisitely chased in Champ levé style. The leading novelty, however, so far as could be discovered, is a hammerless gun called the "Transvaal," shown by Silver and Co., which claims to be fitted which the only really automatic safety bolt invented. The wild fowler will be much interested in two fine specimens of the modern punt gun and the reflection of what he might have done with them may in some sense console him for the remarkably bad wild fowl season now nearly at an end. One is a central-fire wild fowl yacht gun of 1½-inch bore, made by Tolley and Co. for the Duke of Montrose, to carry an ordinary charge of 20z. of powder and 12oz. of shot in a steel cartridge shell. Holland and Holland, of New Bondstreet, have a splendid 1½-inch bore duck gun, mounted ready for action in a punt. It is fitted with Booth's recoil, and its cartridge load is 4oz. powder and 18oz. shot. Owing to the mildness of the winter, Mr. Booth has had no opportunity of trying this gun at heavy flocks, but 10 out of 17 widgeon on the wing cannot be considered a failure. Near this punt may be seen a harpoon gun, and amongst the other curiosities may be mentioned a gun built by Tolley for a gentleman who has lost his right eye. By an ingenious arrangement of twisted stock and lock the barrel comes very prettily round under the left eye. There is an excellent collection of revolvers, and of those numerous accessories without which the shooting man's kit is not complete. The oldfashioned sportsman who has never become reconciled to the wholesale work of the battue, and who fears that by-and-bye a special luggage train will have to be brought to a hot corner depot to carry home the spoil, will be delighted to find from the samples exhibited, that the game-bag has not wholly gone out of use.

The carriage builders' art is well illustrated in the Exhibition. The best London and provincial makers are represented. There are several four-in-hand drags, and specimens of all modern four-wheel and two wheel vehicles, but there is no invention that promises to supersede the melancholy growler of the London streets. The imperial brougham-hansom is the neatest development of that class of vehicle in the hall, but, as usual, we look in vain for an improved four-wheel carriage that may be called by the public from a common cap-stand. Amongst the highly-finished harness (and there is no better in the world than the best English make) are to be found various patents, such as slip-links and safety-hooks. Farriery is chiefly represented at the stand of Wooldridge, of Stourbridge. Saddlery is a fair assortment, comprising the most recent designs for hunting, racing, or ordinary use; and at Latchford's stand, bits, stirrups, and spurs make a fine show, apart from their scientific attractions. In the category of things connected with riding and driving there are a plausible array of boots, waterproofs, varnishes and blackings, and, indeed, clothing suitable for all descriptions of Sport, whether on land or sea, is shown in various directions.

The sports associated with water, except wild fowling, are not so well illustrated as they ought to be. The fishing tackle makers, particularly, do not seem to be alive to the value of such an exhibition as this. Williams and Co., of Great Queen-street, are the only sole exhibitor of fishing gear. Fishing tackle, however, is shown, amongst miscellaneous exhibits, by Cayless and Sons, who have the *Fishing Gazette* bait net; by Watson and Sons, who amongst their rods, have an exquisitely finished American split cane salmon rod, priced at eighteen guineas; and by White, of Liverpool-road. The Messrs. Williams show a twelve guinea split cane salmon rod, and also English-made trout rods of the same light and durable material. The rods, flies, casts, winches, and etceteras of angling in the Exhibition are uniformly superior in quality, but the general collection as a quantity is not what it might be in a Sportsman's Exhibition. Sea-fishing appliances appear to be altogether ignored, although, this being a too much neglected branch of sport, the improved tackle now bing made for the purpose might have been most usefully displayed. Boating and yachting men will probably feel inclined to add their passing grumble to that of the fishermen. The boats exhibited are the perfection of boat building, but they do not offer enough variety. Yet they are the most showy objects of an exhibition, and of a kind in which all types of visitors take an interest. The beautiful river boats and canoes shown by Messum and Sons, of Richmond, whet the appetite for more, and increase our wonder that the exhibits are not to be counted in scores rather than units. Searle and Sons exhibit a grand water velocipede for two operators and three sitters, it being the same model as that used by our Princes and Princesses on the lakes of the Royal parks. Mr. Huggett, of the Piscatorial Society, sends a fishing punt illustrative of what an amateur builder can do; and Wood-house, of Maidenhead, has a pleasure punt, equal in finish to the choicest cabinet work. It is of mahogany with oak treads, mahogany and ash gratings, and English cedar seats, all being highly French-polished and luxuriously upholstered. These elegant river craft are, however, more for pleasure than sport, and to make the section anything like complete, there should be a larger entry of racing boats. With so much gallery room the lovers of aquatics may rest assured that they have lost a good opportunity of enlightening the public upon the advance made in the sport they love. Yachts, of course, could not be conveyed bodily, like coaches and carriages, to the Agricultural Hall, but models might have been substituted. These are points which may be found worthy of consideration in preparing for next year's exhibition. It does not follow that the management is at fault in any omission that may be noticed, for all persons acquainted with the getting up of exhibitions will be aware that exhibitors require a deal of coaxing and driving especially when the venture is a new one.

The Sportsman's Exhibition, as it is, is a capital beginning, and the manager, Mr. Rafferty, and the secretary, Mr. Harry Etherington may be honestly congratulated upon the successful manner in which they have broken ground. In the foregoing description we have not mentioned a tithe of the attractive things to be seen at the Agricultural Hall, time and space failing us to tell of the cricketer's weapons and armour; of the neatly-wrought implements employed in the social sports of croquet lawn, tennis ground, and raquet court; of the thousand and one handy articles used in camping out, from the tent and hammock to the wonderful culinary inventions; of boxing gloves, gymnastic appliances, foils, broadswords, masks, and helmets; and of things to eat, drink, and smoke, together with the utensils appropriate to each. They are all there in their most tempting form, and the only visitors who will go away dissatisfied with the Exhibition as a whole will probably be those city-pent people who are reminded by rod, gun, boat, and tent of the delightful pursuits in which they can have so little [illegible] *Daily News.*

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